The New-York Times.

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INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

No Vote Yet on the Kansas Bill—Prospects Ahead.

Combination to Drive Gov. Floyd out of the Cabinet.

Contradictory Advices from Sonora—Nothing Official from Bogota—Still Another Land [illegible] &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 29.

Strong hopes are entertained by the Administration men of getting a vote to-morrow on the Kansas bill in both Houses. If so, it will doubtless be carried. Messrs. LAWRENCE and GILMER—the latter hitherto steadily voting with the Opposition—are certain now to vote for the bill.

Evidences have appeared of a combined and determined effort to drive Governor FLOYD out of the Cabinet, to which end everything possible is to be done to embarrass and break down his administration of the War Department. This secret explains the opposition to the Deficiency bill exhibited by Democratic Senators—the motive being, not hostility to the bill, but to Secretary FLOYD. SLIDELL and BRIGHT are prominent actors in this movement, which also embraces others of equal note.

Letters received here via San Antonio, from Sonora, ten days' later than the intelligence by the *Moses Taylor*, give quite a different account of the state of affairs there. Instead of GANDARA having been beaten by PESQUEIRA, the former has been completely victorious, has cut up PESQUEIRA's forces with great slaughter, was in full possession of the country, and threatened to hang PESQUEIRA. These accounts are regarded as perfectly reliable here.

Colonel SCHLESSINGER, bearer of the ratified Cass-Yrisarri treaty, has arrived here. He also brings a dispatch from General LAMAR, which contains nothing of importance.

The State Department has not received a syllable by this arrival from Bogota. A letter, however, has been received from the Consul at Panama, expressing the opinion that the Cass-Herran Treaty will not be ratified—in which opinion General Cass concurs.

Another large speculation in land sold to Government for war purposes, has been discovered. The Secretary of War contracted with parties for the purchase of a site for a fort at Line Point, opposite the Gate of San Francisco, for two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid as soon as they could show a clear title, which the District-Attorney is now examining. The land purchased, it is said, would not sell for *fifteen hundred dollars*. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 29.

Although in the House to-day, Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the report of the Conference Committee on the Kansas bill on the table as a test question, all the members did not so regard it, as some of the known enemies of the report voted in the negative.

The Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes on the Deficiency Appropriation bill consist of Messrs. Toombs, Biggs and Fessenden, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Letcher, Maclay and Nichols, on the part of the House.

According to dispatches and letters received by Gen HERRAN, the New-Granadian Congress, at the latest dates, was engaged in the consideration of the new Federal Constitution. The Cass-Herran treaty has received its first reading in the Senate, and been referred to a Committee. The general impression was, that it would pass both Houses and become the law of the land, perhaps with several amendments for the better understanding of the several provisions, including that for the coal depôt, the privilege to occupy which, it was thought, should be limited to the expiration of the treaty, when the privilege could be renewed.

The *States* publishes a letter dated Panama, April 16, in which it is stated that Col. KINNEY has been for some time treating with the Mormons with the view of settling them on the Musquito coast; that by the last California mail he received intelligence that his proposition had been favorably received by the Mormons, and that this information had enabled him to raise $20,000 in cash, and $80,000 more in merchandise and supplies, with which, accompanied by twenty followers, he has sailed for Greytown. He expects to obtain through General LAMAR permission to colonize the country under the Nicaraguan flag, obligating the colonists to help defend Nicaragua against the filibusters. Failing to obtain this privilege he will hoist the Nicaraguan flag, and as this is under British protection, he expects no serious opposition from any quarter."

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 29.

The Senate refused, 22 against 18, to recede from its amendments striking out the provision for the payment of the reporters, and section third of the House Deficiency Bill, and on motion of Mr. TOOMBS a Committee of Conference was appointed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on Kansas bill was taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS objected to the Kansas Conference substitute, because it did not submit the Lecompton Constitution fairly to the people, but made their admission virtually contingent on the acceptance or rejection of the land grant. He objected, too, to the offer of a bribe to come in with 40,000 population, under one kind of Constitution, and not unless they have ninety thousand under another. What is this but Congressional intervention, offering a bounty on one hand and a penalty on the other to control the result? This left no freedom of election. For five months Mr. DOUGLAS has stood, as he now stands, with the democracy of his State, on the principle of submitting the Constitution under which the people of Kansas shall come into the Union, to the direct vote of the people. That glorious band of Democrats who acted with him in Congress and out of Congress have achieved a triumph. He sought no personal triumph, and would not therefore enter into the question of which party has backed down from its original pretensions. Although the Government did say at the commencement of the session that Kansas must come in unconditionally under the Lecompton Constitution, the Administration has receded from that proposition, and he and his party are asked to recede from the position they have taken because the other party have made so many concessions. But that is no reason why he should concede a principle. From that he could not recede. Strike out the land grant, and strike out the limitation of population, and he would vote for the conference proposal at once. In other words, if you wish to make the proposal fair, you must give equal terms to Kansas, under whatever Constitution she elects. How, he asked, would his friend from Virginia, (Mr. HUNTER,) as a Southern man, like to have Congressional intervention brought to influence the admission of new States. The times may be reversed, there may become an Anti-Slavery majority in Congress; and would he like a grant of millions of acres as a bounty for a new Free-State to come in with 40,000 population. After complaining of the want of impartiality which would arise from the Board of Commissioners containing a majority of United States officers, he proceeded to say that he was in favor of no Territory forming a State Government or Constitution until it had the requisite population. He took his stand firmly on the great principle of State equality, rights, without reference to their locality or the nature of their institutions. What the consequence of the position he had taken would be, he knew not, but if he could not remain in public life with the principles he maintained, he would retire into private life, where he could enjoy the approval of his conscience.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, addressed the Senate in favor of the Conference substitute, describing it as a peace measure with healing on its wings.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, warmly supported the Conference substitute, denying that any bribe of land was offered. On the contrary, the Committee refused to give Kansas the seventeen millions of acres which she asked.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. TOOMBS. In preference to the seventeen millions of acres, a direct bribe is offered of hundreds of thousands of acres, and of millions. Two millions of acres of public lands are advertised to be sold on the 1st of July, and here is a direct bribe of five per cent on the sales, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, offered, if Kansas will come into the Union before the 1st of July. On the other hand, the direct penalty is that she shall be kept out of the Union, although every one acquainted with Kansas knows that the feeling of that Territory is almost unanimous in favor of admission. Mr. WILSON then went into a lengthened discussion of the hostility of Kansas to the Lecompton Constitution, and charged that it was now being attempted to bribe and threaten her into it under a project gotten up by the Conference, and intended to be imposed by deceit and fraud.

The Chair was suggesting that the expression was inadvisable, when Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, rose and said he was one of those referred to, and he felt no hurt from it.

Mr. WILSON said he had made the charge of fraud, could prove it, and would take the responsibility. He then went over the records of the frauds in the Kansas elections to show that the Administration assented to and approves of them by continuing its countenance to their abettors and authors. He thought the people of Kansas would reject the bribes, and scorn the threats, and that they could not be got under this conference scheme into the Union, except by stupendous and gigantic frauds and fraudulent votes. The people of Kansas will make a new free Constitution, and bring it before Congress. If she has enough population to come in now as a Slave State, you must admit her then as a Free State, or keep her out at your peril. There is no truce in this substitute, although there would have been peace in Mr. CRITTENDEN's.

Mr. GREEN took occasion to refer to Mr. WILSON's charge, and said "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh." He would like to put him under oath, and cross-question him whether there were ever any frauds in Kansas till Mr. WILSON went there, and whether he did send for JIM LANE to concoct the matter with him?

Mr. WILSON utterly repudiated having done so, and reminded Mr. GREEN that the frauds were committed by his constituent Missourians.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, explained the reasons which would govern his vote. He also, compared the Crittenden and Conference substitutes, showing their relative worth and effect.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, read some paragraphs from the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune*, in which incidents having occurred in the Committee of Conference were related, mainly correctly in facts, but colored to convey the erroneous impression that Mr. GREEN coerced with Messrs SEWARD and HOWARD. Mr. SEWARD exonerated Mr. GREEN, whereupon Mr. GREEN returned the courtesy by moving to adjourn, which Mr. SEWARD, being slightly indisposed, was glad to hear. Adjourned.

Messrs. BRODERICK and SEWARD speak to-morrow, which closes the debate. The vote will probably be taken at 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 29.

The House resumed the consideration of the Kansas report.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, defined his position. He was the first in the House to oppose the Lecompton Constitution; but, after careful consideration of his duty to party, State and the Union, and the welfare of the whole people, he had come to the deliberate conclusion to support the report of the Committee. Though by it the Constitution is not submitted, yet the means are provided for obtaining the sense of the people, and they can reject it if they do not like it. No bribe, as asserted, is offered to Kansas, for she will get the lands as have other new States. Gov. WALKER had informed him that Kansas would have the requisite population next Autumn for a representative to Congress, according to the federal ratio. In the spirit of concession, for the sake of a united Democracy, to which he owed all he had, and with the view to give peace to the country, and dispatch the public business, he would give the report of the Committee his support.

Mr. COX then, according to the arrangement with Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, renewed the latter's demand for the previous question.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, and Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, asked to be heard, the latter claiming the same privilege for his side of the Ohio Delegation as was accorded to Mr. COX.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said the report was not all he desired, but substantially was what he claimed. He was proceeding to give his reasons why he should vote for it, when Mr. CLINGMAN interposed, saying the demand for the previous question had been renewed.

Many gentlemen immediately rose and claimed, in the name of justice, that they be heard.

Amid the confusion Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, said he should move for a postponement, but the time named by him was lost in cries of "Order, order."

Mr. CAMPBELL moved a call of the House.

Refused by 90 against 119.

The question was then stated to be on seconding the demand for the previous question.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky, again attempted unsuccessfully to ask that the demand be withdrawn, as he wished to say a few words.

Mr. GARNETT, of Va., inquired whether if the demand was voted down it would be in order for him to move the postponement of the subject till a week from Tuesday next.

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

The demand for the previous question was put, and negatived, 103 against 108.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, got the floor. He rose for the first time since the subject of Kansas was introduced, to open his mouth in relation to it. The report was the original front of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. What a spectacle is presented to the American people when their representatives are engaged on a measure, the authors of which do not and cannot understand its meaning, whether or not it submits the Lecompton Constitution. One of the managers (STEPHENS) yesterday emphatically declared the principle of non-submission, while another (ENGLISH) maintained the Constitution is submitted.

Mr. ENGLISH wanted to know on what authority Mr. MARSHALL made that statement. He called on him to name the time and place.

Mr. MARSHALL replied that it was an inference drawn from his remarks, and asked Mr. ENGLISH whether he understood the report in the same way that Mr. STEPHENS did, viz: that the Constitution was not to be submitted.

Mr. ENGLISH replied that the bill was drawn in good English, (laughter,) and he supposed the gentleman was competent to judge the meaning of the words in the bill.

Mr. MARSHALL responded, if that was all the answer Mr. ENGLISH had to give, he was willing it should go to the country with the declaration that the authors of the report were divided as to its meaning. When Mr. COX spoke this morning, he was reminded of the old hymn:

"Why should we mourn departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms."
'Tis but the voice of party sounds,
To bear him to its arms.

(Excessive laughter.)

Mr. LAWRENCE immediately responded:

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

(Laughter.)

Mr. MARSHALL—That may be the gentleman's epitaph.

Mr. COX—Where is the party to which you invited us? Was it the Black Republican Party or the American Party?

Mr. MARSHALL replied—"The American Party."

Mr. COX—The compromised as now offered is just. We compromised as our fathers, who framed the American Constitution, did. I made a concession, but when I see the substance, I will not run after the shadow.

Mr. MARSHALL, resuming, said he was not here to impugn the motives, or challenge the position, any gentleman has taken.

Mr. COX wished to know whether Mr. MARSHALL had changed that he had changed. He had, from the time the report of the Committee came in, had the matter under consideration. He sustained the report as the very best that could be obtained under the circumstances, but did not say that it conformed to his very best judgment.

Mr. MARSHALL believed that this report substantially submits the Constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas, but he objected to the manner of its submission, and believed they would reject the proposition, the condition attached to which was so degrading to the North. So help him God, if he was a Northern man he would open the direct attack upon it. He would have the report of the Committee laid on the table, and another Committee of Conference appointed. Strike out the disabling section, and it would come near enough to the Crittenden-Montgomery Amendment for him to vote for it. He made an allusion to the position of the Republican Party on the latter measure, when

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he agreed with every sentiment Mr. MARSHALL had uttered. The Republicans voted for it with their eyes open. They distinctly understood that certain gentlemen from the Free States pledged them their faith and honor that they only wanted a plain, straightforward opportunity for a fair and honest chance to end the question.

Mr. GIDDINGS said he was about the last to agree to the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, and he assured gentlemen that his only inducement to go for it was, that he understood that every gentleman belonging to the Douglas wing of the Democracy stood pledged to his co-workers to stand by them to the last.

When Mr. GIDDINGS finished he was seized with a fainting fit, and was conducted from the Hall, but soon afterwards returned and took his seat, apparently recovered.

Mr. BARRETT, of Kentucky, endeavored to ask Mr. MARSHALL a question, but the latter declined to yield the floor.

Mr. MARSHALL explained why he had been found voting with the Republicans, and tendered to that party his tribute of thanks for their patriotism. In conclusion, he quoted a remark of the Richmond *South* newspaper, that no more Slave States shall come into the Union, was the issue. The people of the South will listen to no such clamor. He had exerted himself to get the Republican members to vote as they did with an eye to the fact that there were disunion platforms which that vote would close over forever.

Mr HUGHES demanded the previous question. Not seconded—99 against 105.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the second Tuesday in May.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, was tired of this mode of proceeding, and, with a view to bring up the question, directly moved to lay the report on the table as a test question.

The motion was disagreed to—101 against 113.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adrian, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton Burlington, Burlingame, Burroughs Campbell, Case Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Conn, Clark of N. Y., Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Comins Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Md., Davis of Ia., Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Haskin, Hickman, Hoard, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Leach, Lester, Lovejoy, McKibbin, Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Morgan, Morris of Penn., Morris of Ill., Morse of Me., Morse of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Robinson, Royce, Rust of Ill., Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of N. Y., Smith of Ill., Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Penn., Tappan, Thayer Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Ahl, Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Brooks, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caruthers, Caskie, Clark of Mo., Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb John Cochrane, Cockerill, Corning, Cox, Craig of Mo., Craige of N. C., Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Dewart, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Florence Foley, Garnett, Garnett, Gillis, Gilmer, Goode Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., J Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Lamar, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, Maynard, Queen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ready, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of N. C., Shorter Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stallworth, Stephens Stephenson, Talbot, Trippe, Ward, Watkins, Whitely, Winslow, Wortendyke, Wright of Ga., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer.

Mr. JONES said their vote just taken showed that the majority were not against the bill, and moved the previous question, which the House refused to second—103 against 107.

Mr. GARNETT now wanted a vote taken on his motion to postpone till the second Tuesday in May. (Cries from Republican side, "agreed.")

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, asked Mr. GARNETT what he expected to accomplish by a postponement? The conduct of the House relative to the Kansas bill would, as it deserved, meet the condemnation of the people of the entire country. Was it not known that every species of delay had been resorted to to day by the Republicans, some Southern men and others, to prevent a vote?

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, asked whether he understood the gentleman from Georgia to say, that the delay is chargeable to those who oppose the bill.

Mr. SEWARD replied: I think to a very great extent by both parties. (Laughter.)

Mr. HARRIS desired to say that from the 2d day of February, when the President sent in his special message, till now, whenever those who have been sustaining Lecompton found themselves beaten, they always resorted to parliamentary tactics and side motions, and to them the delay is justly chargeable.

Mr. SEWARD entered a solemn protest against all such proceedings, come from what quarter they may, and urged an immediate vote on the Kansas report.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, argued against delay. We must have prompt action if we expect to pass all the appropriation bills and adjourn at the time fixed.

Mr. GARNETT believed the discussion of the measure was due alike to its friends and foes, because it was widely different from that sent to the Committee of Conference, and hence, at the suggestion of his friends, he had moved a postponement.

Mr. BARKSDALE—Have you not made up your mind as to how you shall vote?

Mr. GARNETT replied he had not. When he once made up his mind as to what was right, though every other man was on the other side, he would preserve his position.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tennessee, could see no reason for postponement, merely because five or six gentlemen wanted to make up their minds, when 204 members, by their votes to-day, showed that they had come to a conclusion as to how they will act.

Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina, said he had something to do with Mr. GARNETT's motion to postpone. He and several other gentleman had engagements in the South, and made arrangements to leave Washington this evening; besides, they desired time to discuss the question. If the postponement was not carried, he should like to have the vote taken to-day.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, thought the gentlemen could better accomplish their purposes by voting before they leave. Further delay in acting on the question would only obstruct the public business and divide the friends of the bill. He moved the previous question. Not seconded—103 against 110.

Mr. GARNETT withdrew his motion and wished the House to come to an understanding. Let the debate progress to-day and take the vote to-morrow.

There was much confusion, and the Speaker said that neither his gavel nor his voice was sufficient to keep gentlemen properly in order.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, said the policy of Mr. MARSHALL and others was to endeavor to sir up the minds of the North, and produce an impression that great injury is attempted to be perpetrated against Northern sentiment and interests. This he denied, and at length defended the report of the Committee of Conference.

Mr. QUITMAN opposed this measure because it contained a concession on the Slavery question which he, as a Southern man, was not prepared to make. He desired the issue to be brought to a final determination between the North and the South. If they cannot do that, they ought to separate. Besides, he regarded the act of the people of Kansas as complete and binding, and was against the bill, because it proposed to submit the Lecompton Constitution to the people.

On the motion of Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, the House, by 122 against 82, adjourned.

Abolition of the Stade Dues—Another Investigating Committee—Passage of the Kansas Bill—Arizona, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 26, 1858.

I informed your readers some two weeks since that there would shortly be a movement having for its object the abolition of the tolls imposed by the Hanoverian Government upon the commerce of the river Elbe; and the resolution of the Hon. JOHN KELLY, calling on the President for all information on the subject contained in the letters of our late consul to Hamburg, contemplates the taking of an initiative step by the United States to have these tolls abolished, as we did the Sound dues. As was the case with Denmark, Hanover continues this exaction in consequence of a usage long established, the practice having been commenced by the Church in the eleventh century, notwithstanding that, by the treaty of Vienna, the navigation of the Rhine, the Elbe, the Weser, &c., it was declared, should be quite free along their whole course. On passing Stade every captain or master must send his manifest, bills of lading, &c., on shore to have the amount of duties calculated and certified, and they must then be paid at Hambure to an agent of the Hanoverian Government. The vessels of Hamburg and Altona, however, are exempted from this exaction, and thus foreign vessels are subjected to a tax which places them at a decided disadvantage in the market of those free cities. Our trade with those places is not great, but is, nevertheless, of sufficient importance to receive the attention of Government, and a removal of the tolls would have a tendency to increase it. There is little doubt that the proper efforts on our part would procure their removal, and they will accordingly not be spared. The information obtained in answer to Mr. KELLY's resolution will probably be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and a resolution instructing the President to take steps for the abolition of the tolls will be the result. This will, as in the case of the Sound Dues, be much more to the advantage of English commerce than our own, because it is larger, but while our own merchants will thank our Government for it, foreign powers must give us credit for our vigilant attention to the interests of commerce all over the world.

I cannot seriously suppose that Mr. BILLINGHURST really has any idea that the entry of 6,000 acres of land in Iowa, at the direction of the Commissioner of the Land Office, in the names of Senator BRIGHTON and Messrs. ENGLISH and FOLEY, the allegations in reference to which form the basis of the resolution which he proposed to introduce to-day, calling for a Select Committee, has anything to do with the vote of those gentlemen on the Lecompton question. Mr. BRIGHT has been a stiff Lecompton man from the start, and in no case would have needed any more inducement to be so than the fact that DOUGLAS was anti-Lecompton. And it seems equally incredible that Messrs. ENGLISH and FOLEY should be induced to vote against their convictions on a question like this by a bribe of 1,400 or 2,000 acres of wild land, or that the Administration should be bold and foolish enough to consummate such a transaction if they were. There is sufficient reason in the desire of Messrs. ENGLISH and FOLEY to remain with their party, and to accommodate the Administration in its moderated desire, to account for the compromise which they have made. At any rate, until there is some proof adduced more consequential than a mere intimation from an anonymous letter writer, I shall repel the idea that these gentlemen have thus openly and shamelessly accepted a bribe in consideration of their vote, and, as I said in the beginning, I do not imagine that Mr. BILLINGHURST believes it. It was well enough, however to propose an investigation. No harm could come of having the facts, though they will probably exhibit an every-day transaction, by persons who cannot leave here to attend to the entry of land themselves.

The probability of the passage of the bill of Mr. ENGLISH on Wednesday, is such that it is this evening spoken of as a fixed fact by parties on both sides of the question. Mr. STEPHENS rests in calm confidence of that crowning result of his labors, which have been arduous and protracted; and after it he may, without arrogating a least bit too much, claim it as a victory won by his own excellent management. For a time Lecompton staggered and labored along in want of some competent leader, Mr. STEPHENS feeling indisposed to assume the duties and responsibilities of that office; but since he undertook the leadership there have been no blunders, and nothing has been over or undone. The Republicans had not the concentration which Mr STEPHENS effected in the administration ranks, and instead of one they had half a dozen leaders. Tired as the country is of the whole subject, I doubt if even the beaten party will not feel a momentary satisfaction at the disposition of it, so far as Congress is concerned, certainly for some years, and possibly for ever. If the people of Kansas accept the Lecompton Constitution, the question cannot come back here; but, although there will be strong inducements for them to do it, there are others, aside from principle, which will operate with nearly equal strength against it. The Lecompton Constitution, if adopted but for one hour, vests property rights to an enormous extent in the chiefs of the Pro-Slavery Party, never to be divested except by purchase. Bank, railroad, insurance and bridge charters, all are in the hands of the Pro-Slavery men, and it will make no difference as to those rights how quickly the Constitution is changed. It is this consideration which, with many, will operate even stronger than their hatred of "bogus."

Many of the strongest friends of Arizona are making loud complaints that the presence here of an army officer, purporting to be a delegate elected by the people of that Territory, is damaging the prospects of an organization. I have seen clear proofs lately that MOWRY never received above sixty or seventy votes for delegate, but aside from that it is thought improper that a gentleman drawing pay as a Lieutenant in the army should remain here all Winter engaged in marring, while endeavoring to effect the organization of a Territory. It seems to be clear that Mr. MCCARTY is the actual delegate, he having received over fifteen hundred votes at a regularly ordered election. Certainly the people of Arizona do not want two delegates. And as Lieut. MOWRY has duties to render to Uncle Sam in consideration of his pay, it seems a piece of favoritism to allow him to neglect them while others are earning their salaries in hard service on the frontiers, or off in Utah.

The various charges against the present doorkeeper of the House of Representatives—charges which, if sustained, ought to deprive him of his situation—seem likely to remain without investigation, through the inattention of the Special Committee appointed for that very purpose. The Committee appear to regard the matter as trivial, though conceding the evident fact that HACKNEY is unfitted for the place, in whatever light he may be regarded, and that his own party friends would not in conscience sustain him after the developments which have been made. It ought to need only the proof of very slight malfeasances to cause him to be ousted; and yet while the Special Committee are doing nothing, the Committee on Accounts have had such evidences of his incompetency that they are half inclined to report his conduct to the House themselves. On Saturday, HCAKNEY was before the latter Committee and received a severe overhauling for some of the many abuses of his office, which he has committed, and was distinctly warned that if they were required they would feel obliged to report to the House on the subject. It may be small business for the Special Committee to go into the necessary investigation and overhaul the doorkeeper's record, and it no doubt is disagreeable to them as persons of gentlemanly tastes, but the work nevertheless ought to be done, and if done properly, would be very likely to result in a resolution expelling HACKNEY from the post he occupies. O.

Supposed New Trick of Brigham Young—Mr. Sickles has not been Absent Without Pairing—Lecompton Topics, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 28, 1858.

I have heard the opinion expressed in intelligent and well-informed quarters here, that the statements of "A Disgusted Mormon," contained in the letter of your special correspondent from Leavenworth, really emanate from BRIGHAM YOUNG himself, and that LOBA, instead of being an escaped and disgusted Saint, is a secret agent of BRIGHAM's, whose mission is to dissuade the Government, by depreciating the strength and resources of the Mormons, from sending out more forces against them. The idea is based on the supposition that BRIGHAM, finding his braggadocia to have failed in its object of deterring the Government from interfering with him, is trying this new game with a view to induce it not to reinforce Gen. JOHNSTON. From what we know of the character of the Mormon leader and Prophet, the suggestion seems worthy of consideration.

Mr. SICKLES informs me that he was paired off with CLARK B. COCHRANE during his recent absence, and that, accordingly, the supposition that he was absent without pair was incorrect. Furthermore, he says that it may always be taken for granted that if he is absent he has a pair. I make the correction with great cheerfulness. The contrary statement, however, did not imply that there was the least doubt as to his disposition and purpose to take the responsibility of his vote, on the Kansas or any other question.

The confusion which existed during the last part of to-day's session in the House, showed the opposite grounds which persons may have for supporting the same measure. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who went over to the Administration side on the Conference report, did so on the ground that the bill does actually resubmit the Lecompton Constitution to the people. The Southern men come in for it on the ground that it does not resubmit. In this condition of things it was very imprudent for Mr. STEPHENS to be drawn into making the declaration on the floor of the House, that he did not interpret the bill as resubmitting the Constitution, thus either committing all who followed his lead to that interpretation, or creating the necessity for a protest or explanation on their part. The flutter created by the declaration exhibited the slenderness of the thread which binds together the supporters of the English bill. So far as the Northern Lecompton Democrats are concerned, however, they do not care, generally, whether the Constitution is resubmitted or not. They have no prejudices either way.

The small corps of Anti Lecomptonites whose votes have been considered uncertain, have been treated with remarkable tenderness on both sides. To a spectator it has been somewhat amusing to witness the attempts on both sides to influence their votes.

Messrs. COX and HALL, of Ohio, seem to have been taken charge of by Mr. STEEDMAN, the House Printer whose anxiety for the settlement of the question is not supposed to be entirely disinterested. Mr. STEEDMAN is one of the agents of the Atocha claim alluded to several days ago. That, as well as many other similar measures, are jeopardized by the prolongation of the Kansas controversy. O.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In our report of the trial of Mr. WILLIAM C. HEULE with the United States, in the District Court, yesterday morning, it was stated that the verdict was for the plaintiff. This might lead to an erroneous impression. Mr. HEULE was the claimant of the goods from the United States, on the ground that no fraud was intended; the Jury gave a verdict in his favor.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Trial of Simon Bernard in London.

A Competing Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

Attempt to Discredit Dr. Kane's Discoveries by a Danish Savant.

INTERESTING DETAILS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF LUCKNOW.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS DULL

Consols 96 3-8 a 96 1-2.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Captain STONE, from Liverpool at about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th of April, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

No steamer from the United States had arrived ou since the departure of the *Kangaroo*, which sailed for New-York on the 16th of April.

The news by this arrival is unimportant, but, nevertheless, presents several interesting features.

The British Parliament was again in session.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. DISRAELI made the announcement that the Law officers of the Crown were unanimous in their opinion that the imprisonment of PARKE and WATT, the two English engineers of the steamer *Cagliari*, by the Government of Naples, was illegal, and that, consequently, a demand had been made upon that Government for compensation. No decision had been come to in regard to the international question which was involved in the affair. Mr. DUNCOMBE asked Lord PALMERSTON to lay upon the table a copy of the bill framed by the late Government in regard to Parliamentary reform. PALMERSTON replied that no measure had been prepared.

In reply to a question from Mr. EWART whether advantage would be taken of the opportunities afforded by the negotiations with the Chinese Government at Pekin for opening up commerce with Thibet and other countries under the Chinese dominions beyond the Himalayas, Mr. DISRAELI stated that no negotiations were going on with the Court of Pekin at present, but when communications did take place England would act in conjunction with the other Powers, and lose no opportunity of assisting the extension of commerce.

The Duke of MALAKOFF, the new Ambassador from France to England, landed at Dover on the 15th, and met with a civic and military reception. Three guards of honor were on duty. In response to an address from the Corporation of Dover, he said that nothing could have afforded him greater pleasure than the appointment which had been conferred upon him, and it would be his earnest desire to preserve those cordial relations which have hitherto existed between France and England. The Duke traveled to London in a state railway carriage.

It was rumored that Queen VICTORIA intended to pay a visit to Prussia during the ensuing Summer or Autumn.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Dr. H. RINK, of Copenhagen, read a paper on the supposed discovery of the north coast of Greenland, an open Polar sea, by Dr. KANE. Dr RINK combatted the theories of the lamented Arctic navigator.

The British steamer *Cyclops* had arrived at Aden *en route* for the Red sea, where she will take soundings, with a view of testing its feasibility for a submarine telegraph.

The Council of the Society of Arts had adopted resolutions in favor of holding decennial exhibitions of Industry and Art, but that the contemplated exhibition of 1861 should not be a repetition of that of 1851, but should consist of works selected for their excellence, and be arranged in classes instead of countries.

The trial of Dr. SIMON BERNARD for complicity with ORSINI and others, was still progressing in London, but was expected to be brought to a conclusion on the day the *Arabia* sailed. The counsel for the prisoner, Mr. EDWIN JAMES, had made a powerful speech on behalf of his client, appealing strongly to the anti-Napoleon prejudices of his auditors. He denounced the Emperor as a despot, and affirmed that the proceedings had been undertaken to serve a political object at the dictation of the abettors of foreign despotism who dared not appeal to the British House of Commons. He called for a fearless and independent verdict, let the consequences be what they might. The speech elicited tremendous cheering in the Court.

A rumor was current in France that the Count DE MORNY or Count DE PERSIGNY would soon replace General ESPINASSE as Minister of the Interior.

The French Government bill for one hundred and eighty millions of francs for the embellishment of Paris was meeting with very strong opposition in the Standing Committees of the Legislative body, but it was supposed nevertheless that the subsidy would be granted.

The Emperor was on a visit to the Sologne.

Marshal BOSQUET continued too unwell to enter on the command of his district.

Elections to the Legislature were to take place in Paris on the 20th of April, but nothing definite was known as to the intention of the Republicans. The three Government candidates are definitely announced to be General PERROT, MM. ECK and PERRET.

The depressed condition of the money market continued to occupy the attention of the Government.

The four opposition members of the Legislative body had been invited to dine at the Tuileries, but they all, with one exception, declined the honor.

On Friday, the 16th, the 3 Per Cents closed in Paris at 69f. 40c., and the Four and a Halfs at 93f. 40c.

The Sardinian officers who were on leave in foreign countries had been called home by their Government.

A marriage treaty has been signed between the hereditary Prince of Naples, and a Princess of Bavaria—sister to the Empress of Austria.

It is stated that a correspondence between France and England in the conflict between Sardinia and Naples has resulted in the mutual agreement of the two Western powers not to support Sardinia in any act of aggression to which the quarrel may lead her.

A Vienna letter says: "Much suffering still exists in the principal manufacturing districts of Austria, and it is impossible to say when this deplorable crisis will end. The extensive shipments usually made to the United States have completely ceased for eight months. Large stocks of raw silks and manufactures are on hand, and from the little business doing, prices are merely nominal."

It was rumored in Madrid that the Queen of Spain was again *enceinte*.

The emancipation of serfs in Russia is said to be making great progress, and the measure had become general.

On and after the 1st of July all merchandise passing along the railways of Russia, are to be subjected to a payment of five topecks per rouble.

An important conspiracy is said to have been discovered in Circassia. A correspondence had been intercepted between a son of SEFER PACHA and a Hungarian Colonel, named BANGYA. The latter confessed all, and had been condemned to death.

The central part of the city of Christiana had been destroyed by fire. The Norwegian Credit Bank was burnt, but the books and valuables were saved.

A later dispatch says three-fourths of the city was destroyed, and the loss was estimated at ten million francs.

The Conspiracy Against the Emperor of the French.

TRIAL OF SIMON BERNARD IN LONDON.

FIRST DAY.—This trial commenced on Monday, April 12, in the Central Criminal Court, London, which was crowded to excess.

The prisoner, when asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, said that the Court had no jurisdiction to try him on this indictment, and he declined to plead. Mr. JAMES said he did this by the advice of his counsel. Lord CAMPBELL said the Court could order the plea of not guilty to be entered if the prisoner refused to plead. The prisoner, when asked whether he would have a jury half Englishmen and half foreigners, said he trusted with confidence to a jury of Englishmen.

The Attorney-General, at the conclusion of a laborate speech for the Crown, said that he believed there would be some important questions of law raised, the principal of which was, whether the prisoner could be held to be a British subject under the provisions of the act; but this would be a question for their lordships. Lord CAMPBELL said that any points of law that might be raised would be reserved for the consideration of the fifteen judges. If a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, the judges would postpone judgment until the questions of law had finally been disposed of. Sir F. KELLY said that, if there should be any point of law, however it might be opposed to justice, he would be the last to urge that the prisoner should not have the full benefit of it. French witnesses were then examined, to prove the attempt of the 14th of January, and the details arising from it.

SECOND DAY.—On Tuesday the trial was resumed. The interest in the case seemed, if anything, to have increased. BERNARD listened to the evidence with much attention, and occasionally took notes. A number of witnesses were examined, but their evidence did not materially add to that previously given at Bow-street Police Court. The following evidence, elicited this day, disclosed the secret of

THE ORSINI SPELLS.

James Davies Parker, examined—I am in the employ of Messrs. Herrings, wholesale druggists in Aldergate-street; I know the prisoner, and remember his making a purchase at Messrs. Herrings' on the 14th of November last; he bought eight pounds of absolute alcohol and ten pounds of pure nitric acid; on the 15th of December he called again and purchased the same quantities of the same materials as before; having taken them away, he returned in about a quarter of an hour and purchased one pound of quicksilver; I know the compos

the citizens of London, and then Lord PALMERSTON brought forward the Conspiracy bill. The people of England, however, rebelled against that measure, the House of Commons rejected it by a large majority, and Lord PALMERSTON's government, which had been one of the strongest for many years, was shattered. Lord DERBY then came into power. He knew that the English people would not have the Conspiracy bill and to get the Government out of the difficulty, and to please LOUIS NAPOLEON, the former charge of conspiracy was laid aside, and the law officers of the Crown were directed to take up an old Act of Parliament, and prefer the more serious charge of murder against the accused. The act, however, had really no application to the question at issue—it was framed for a far different object; but the Government, not having the courage to submit to the opinion expressed by the House of Commons, endeavored to set this act in force against the accused and the foreign exiles. They could not appreciate the feelings of the men the rights and liberties of whose country had been trampled upon and destroyed. Every spark of freedom in Italy had been annihilated, the Pope was kept upon his throne by the French army, and although they might have the utmost horror of assassination, could they wonder at the Italian patriot resorting to some desperate scheme by which he might hope to throw off the yoke which enslaved his native land. His Majesty the Emperor of the French had been exiled to this country. He had lived on these shores, under the protection of those laws which he now sought to destroy. He changed places, however, with LOUIS PHILIPPE, and in 1848 he was elected, by the unanimous vote of the French people, President of the French Republic. He had enunciated such sentiments of liberty as to induce the French people to confide their destinies in his hands, and the solemn oath he had taken to protect their rights and liberties was scarcely cold on his lips before he violated it. And what was the conduct of NAPOLEON in 1851? He caused CAVAIGNAC and other distinguished patriots to be arrested; he turned his drunken soldiery into the streets, and upon the ruins of the institutions of that great nation he voted himself to the throne. Although his name was not on the record, he was in truth the real prosecutor, and they were told that the prisoner must, forsooth, be executed, or else have war. But before they could convict the unfortunate man at the bar, and consign him to an English scaffold, it must be shown that he had instigated this particular murder. There could be no doubt that ORSINI, PIERRI, RUDIO, and GOMEZ had used the weapon with which they had been provided, and the Crown sought to connect the prisoner with them by endeavoring to show that he procured the conveyance of the grenades to Brussels. The evidence failed to identify the grenades made in Birmingham as being those which were used in Paris. He would admit that Dr. BERNARD had some knowledge of their being articles which were to be used towards regenerating Italy, but he denied that he took any part in the forwarding of the articles, or in encouraging this particular murder. It was not denied that he was cognizant of the collection of arms in Paris for some political *émeute*, or possibly in defence of their liberties, but it was denied that he counseled and advised the specific murder. Then it was endeavored to be shown that Dr. BERNARD presided at a meeting of French exiles; but if any of them were exiled from their country, would they not meet together, and, with the love which they had of their native land, discuss matters which affected their rights and liberties? But there was nothing in the question which was discussed. It was the difference between democratic government and despotism, and ROGERS, the Police spy, said there was nothing worth reporting. He then referred to the letter of ALLSOP found in BERNARD's house, and the circumstance of the prisoner purchasing the materials for the fulminating powder. It was not denied that he was aware of some means being in progress having for their purpose the regeneration of Italy; and the character of the arms which had been procured would favor the opinion that some general political *émeute* was the object they had in view; but, in a fatal impulse, ORSINI and PIERRI had made the attempt on NAPOLEON, and had forfeited their lives. The learned counsel then dwelt upon the various points, and asked the Jury whether this was a case in which they could consign the prisoner to the scaffold. He would have thought that the deaths of ORSINI and PIERRI would have been sufficient to have vindicated the law, and that the haughty demand of NAPOLEON, which had had some effect upon the Sardinian and weaker Governments, would at least have found its answer in the English people, and have been resisted by the Government. Their country had been the home of the exiled monarch of to-day, but the object of this prosecution was to destroy the great principle of English liberty afforded to exiles, and he appealed to the Jury not to allow the laws of England to be violated at the bidding of a neighboring despot. He trusted they would not. He had endeavored to do his duty on behalf of the unhappy gentleman at the bar. He had endeavored to do so, as an English advocate, fearlessly and honestly. That was allowed in an English court of justice, although it was not in France, where the Press was gagged, and where no person was allowed to express his opinions unless they coincided with the views expressed at the Tuileries. But it was the pride of England that liberty of speech was allowed, and, he repeated, he endeavored, knowing that freedom of speech was allowed, to do his duty to the best of his ability. He also urged the Jury to do their duty fearlessly, honestly and conscientiously, and he appealed to them to let their verdict be their own. Let it not be given in fear of French arms, French fleets and French intimidation. Let not a foreign despot influence them in arriving at their verdict. Tell him that he may parade his armies, his bayonets, but he cannot intimidate an English Jury. Tell him that they had even arrested the influence of the Crown, supported by time-serving judges; and tell him, by their verdict, that the time-honored asylum should not be violated. Let him parade his 600,000 bayonets before them—let the French cannon be thundering in their ears—but let him see that an English jury even then was not to be intimidated. Tell him that nothing he could do or threaten could in the smallest possible degree influence their verdict. Tell him that the liberty of England was based upon eternal and immutable justice; and tell him that, whether the throne of a foreign despot was to be lasting or shattered for ever, the institutions of England were built upon the liberty of a mighty people. [Great applause followed the close of the learned gentleman's address, which was with difficulty suppressed by the officers of the Court.]

Sir F. KELLY then replied on the part of the Crown.

Lord CAMPBELL was to sum up on the 17th, the day the steamer left Liverpool.

Alleged Inaccuracy of Dr. Kane's Discoveries.

A crowded meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held in London on the 12th of April, Sir R. L. MURCHISON, President, in the chair.

Among the papers read was one from Dr. H. RINK, of Copenhagen—On the Supposed Discovery of the North Coast of Greenland and an Open Polar Sea, &c., by Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE, United States Navy. The author states that as the speculations of Dr. KANE relate to a matter—the physical geography of Greenland—which has occupied his attention for nine years, he feels called upon to subject them to a critical examination. Dr. RINK, after paying a warm tribute to the active energy and undaunted courage of Dr. KANE, who succeeded in 1853 in gaining a somewhat higher latitude than his predecessor, Captain INGLEFIELD, R. N., trough Smith Sound—the continuation of Baffin Bay—goes on to show, how in 1855, the doctor, with his crew, were obliged to return to Upernavik for Winter quarters, in consequence of the ship being frozen in the ice. With regard to the great "Humboldt glacier," discovered by Dr. KANE, and which he places on the coast of Greenland between 79° and 80° N. lat., Dr. RINK observes that it is really nothing more than what may be noticed in the interior of most of the Greenland fiords, from the most southern to the most northern point. After explaining why Dr. KANE did not notice these peculiar ice formations, which he attributes to the fact of their in general lying behind the hights, islands, and peninsulars, and of the Doctor and others, in search of the northwest passage and of FRANKLIN, passing too rapidly through Davis Strait to admit of careful examination of the country, the author proceeds to discuss the second point, namely, "The Open Polar Sea," supposed to have been discovered by MORTON, the steward, and the Greenlander HANS, and throws great doubts upon the accuracy of their statements, and ridicules KANE's theory of the Polar Sea, assumed to be kept open by a branch of the Gulf-stream from Nova Zembla, down Smith Sound to Baffin Bay. Dr. KANE, instead of making the meridional observations the basis for the construction of his chart, had recourse to the mean between it and the dead reckoning; the latter being no less than 43' 6" in excess; consequently before we assume the latitude of 80° 52' 32" North as the farthest point reached by MORTON, it is but just that the distance traveled by him on the 24th should be subjected to a deduction, which we will obtain by having recourse to the amount of error occasioned in the dead reckoning between the 21st and 23d of June, and which will be found to amount to 21 miles in 32. The latitude of Cape Constitution will therefore be 80° 44' North, instead of 81° 22'.

A Second Submarine Telegraph to America.

From the London Observer.

A large and comprehensive plan has been proposed by which a competing line of telegraph across the Atlantic may be established. The line which is proposed is one which will traverse the oceanic depths from the most western of the group of the Azores Islands, direct to Boston in the United States. The Government of Portugal has given to the promoters of the line all the necessary concessions and powers for landing the cable on their territories. The merchants of the United States promise "the most cordial coöperation," and are delighted at the prospect of having an independent line of communication with Europe, which will not, as in the case of the Atlantic line, have to traverse at each of its termini dust flew in clouds, a light choking powder, which filled eyes, and lungs and mouth, and rendered all the senses unpleasant. It was with great satisfaction, therefore, that I learned, after a little purgatory of some three and a half hours, that we were approaching Oonao, (pronounced Ohnow,) where HAVELOCK fought and beat the enemy on two successive occasions in his avances to Lucknow. It is about 11 miles from Cawnpore, and it presents an irregular outline of mud houses, with high mud walls, which in the distance looked like those of a fortress. Above them peer the minarets of some small mosques, and there are thick groves of mangoes and orchard trees all around it. The road passes it on the left, and in half an hour more we saw before us a wide plain destitute of trees, over which the crowds of vultures British territory; for the proposed Atlantic line will only touch the shores of Newfoundland, leaving a distance of 1,200 miles to be traversed, partly overland and partly submarine, before the wires reach Maine state, upon the United States territory. The distance from Flores to Boston is 1,800 miles, being as near as possible the same as that between Ireland and Newfoundland. The cable which will thus stretch across the Atlantic from Flores will be connected by another link with St. Michael, or some one of the Azores Islands, and thence with a line from Lisbon. Telegraphic communications already exist between Lisbon and all parts of Europe, so that a means of communication will thus be afforded between the continental nations and America. A link, however, of much greater importance, as well to the United States as to this country, also forms a portion of the scheme. In order to connect England with this second oceanic cable, a line is proposed to be laid from Falmouth, or the Land's End to the northwest extremity of Spain, at Cape Finisterre; thence to be extended to Lisbon, where it will join the cable, or proceed direct from the Spanish coast to the Azores. The distance to be traversed from England to Boston by this route will not be greater than by the proposed Atlantic line, *viâ* Valentia and Newfoundland; while, so far as England in concerned, it will place her also in direct communication with Spain and her oldest and most faithful ally, Portugal. Another great advantage which the submergence of the line from Falmouth to Lisbon will secure to England is that it would form a most important link in our communication with India, as from Lisbon the line could be extended to Gibraltar, and thence to Malta, from which already a submarine telegraph extends to Corfu, and which will soon be prolonged to Alexandria. The distance of Falmouth from Cape Finisterre is 490 miles, and from Cape Finisterre to Cape Rocco, near Lisbon, 270 miles. There is yet another link in the system, upon which it is stated the French Government look with especial favor, inasmuch as it brings France directly in communication with this extensive system of submarine telegraphs. A cable will be laid from Bordeaux direct to Cape Finisterre, where it will effect a junction with the line proceeding westward to America, and coming southward from England. This will give France the benefit of a direct line to America, and an alternative, though somewhat circuitous, means of communication with this country. The distance from Bordeaux to Cape Finisterre is 360 miles. The promoters of this system have obtained from the Governments of France and Spain, as well as Portugal, all the necessary powers for enabling them to land the cables at points to be hereafter determined upon. The Legislature of Massachusetts will give all the required facilities for laying the telegraph at Boston. Negotiations are proceeding with the Governments of each of the respective countries as to the nature and extent of the assistance to be given to the undertaking, and it is confidently hoped that Her Majesty's Government, considering the benefits of the proposed line to this country, and the readiness with which assistance has been granted to the establishment of other submarine lines, will give to the promoters of the undertaking that encouragement which it would appear they are not indisposed to grant even to the Government of Austria in constructing a short line from Corfu to Alexandria. We are informed that provisional contracts for the manufacture of the cable have already been entered into, and that the promoters will be prepared, very shortly, to lay their plans before the public in greater detail.

More American Atrocities on Ship-board.

From the Liverpool Times.

On the 9th, at the Sunderland Police Court, Capt. DRUMMOND, of the ship *White Falcon*, of Pittston, Maine, United States, was summoned, with his chief mate, J. POOLE, and his second mate, WILLIAM [RUSSELL, for assaulting, on the 27th of March last, PETER ANTONIO JAGGER, a seaman on board that vessel on the high seas. The second mate did not appear, and could not be found by the Police. The evidence of the complainant showed that after the vessel left Havre the second mate, without any provocation, kicked him, struck him with a belaying-pin, threatened to kill him, and afterwards set the ship's dog at him, which bit him in the right leg so severely that he had not then recovered from the wound. He also stated that very often, nearly the whole of the watch would be bleeding with blows from the two mates. When the vessel was off Beachy Head, one of the crew, a Frenchman, was ordered by the second mate to go aloft and clear the gasket of the maintopsail reefing tackle; but he did not do it to please the second mate, who then shouted out to him "If you come down here I will kill you." The Frenchman appeared to get frightened at this, and fell down to the deck, by which his neck was broken, and he died instantly. Four hours afterwards the corpse was sewed into a piece of canvass and thrown overboard. THOMAS MORAN, a boy from Liverpool, said the second mate had repeatedly struck him with a belaying-pin and kicked him. Objection was raised by the defendants' attorney, and sustained by the bench, to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the alleged assault had been committed on the high seas, and on board a foreign vessel, and the summons was dismissed; but the mayor intimated that the statements of tee complainants should be forwarded to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Further Particulars of the Assault and Capture of Lucknow.

Advices by telegraph from Bombay are to the 24th of March.

The news from Lucknow is to the 19th of March, and on that day the whole of the town was in the possession of the British. About 2 000 of the enemy were killed in the attack, and 117 guns were captured.

Large numbers of the enemy (estimated at 50,000) had escaped, and were making for Rohilcund and Bundelcund. The British Cavalry were in hot pursuit.

Captain MITCHELL and Lieutenant BOOLE, of the British Artillery, with a party of Ghoorkas, have rescued Mrs. ORR and Miss JACKSON. The ladies had been protected by MEER VALEED ALBY DEREJAL, and had been well treated by him.

In the attack on Lucknow, Major HODSON, who captured the King of Delhi, was killed. Sir WILLIAM PEEL was wounded.

The restoration of authority in the city had been commenced, and great efforts were in progress for reassuring the population, which had fled in great numbers to the neighboring villages.

The submission of the principal landholders of Oude had been accepted.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL remained at Lucknow, restoring quiet and organizing the garrison.

Sir H. ROSE's movements in the rear of the enemy's defences had caused great panic, and the whole of the Chundun districts and the Rajah of Banpoor's Territory, on the right of the Letwa River, had been abandoned by the rebels.

The Rajah's possessions had been confiscated by Sir HAMILTON.

The rebels, under LALA SAHIB, brother of NENA SAHIB, were in great force in Bundelcund.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE MARCH TO LUCKNOW.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

CAMP AT BUNTEERAH, NINE MILES FROM LUCKNOW, MARCH 2.—On the night of the 26th of February, it was announced in orders that the greater part of the troops stationed around Cawnpore should march for Lucknow at daybreak on the following morning, and that all the head-quarters staff, except those in immediate attendance on Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, and on the chief of the staff, Major-General MANSFIELD, should proceed in three marches to Bunteerah, a large plain taking its name from a small village and mosque on the road to Lucknow, and situated about nine miles from that city.

On the morning of the 27th, soon after midnight, commenced a tumult in camp the like of which I never heard before; and at last the first bugle-call, which announced that the time for turning out had arrived. Daylight was still striving with the moonlight for mastery, and casting a sort of neutral tint over the camping ground, on which blazed the flames of many watchfires, when the heads of our columns began to cross the bridge of boats at Cawnpore. There was but a waste of baked earth where, at sunset, had been a camp,—only a few tents belonging to the Commander-in-Chief and the head-quarters staff, were left behind, and for hours the bridge echoed to the tramp of men and horse, the rumble of artillery, and to the tread of innumerable elephants, and camels, and oxen. The Ganges is at this season at its lowest, and the bridges are not, I should think, more than 300 yards long; one is used for the exit, and the other for the entrance of Cawnpore. They lead to a level sandy plain, overflowed by the Ganges for several hundred yards in the rainy season, on which there were now moving, as far as the eye could reach, the strings of baggage animals and the commissariat carts of the army, with their fantastic followers. The road has been much cut up by the passage of artillery, and in some places is only to be distinguished from the land at each side by the flanking line of telegraph posts. The country as we go on is as level as a bowling green, but on all sides the horizon is bounded by the groves of mangoes. The country is green with early corn, but close to the roadside the presence of our hosts has made itself visible, and the trees are stripped of their branches, and the fields rampled and brown—the young crops being used as food for animals, and the boughs and branches as provender for elephants and camels. The villages by the roadside, built of mud, but better than those in Bengal, were deserted and in ruins, and, except in the wake of the army, not a soul was visible. The sand kites that ever follow a camp were wheeling in great flocks, telling us that we were near our resting-place. Through the clouds of dust we could distinguish our tents in the distance, and, passing through multitudes of transport animals and parks of carriages of all sorts, we found our tents all ready for us.

Feb. 28—This morning was very like yesterday morning; if possible there was more noise and dust. The first bugles went at 2 o'clock, and at 3:30 the camp was struck, and the force under WALPOLE was again in motion. We were marching over historic ground. We trod the very earth which had felt the tread of HAVELOCK and OUTRAM's gallant little columns, and before us were positions made memorable by their valor. Oonao was succeeded by Busseerutgunj, and at every few hundred yards spots were pointed out, even trees identified, as the places where "we caught sight of the enemy's sowars," or "where HAVELOCK gave the men such a wigging for straggling a little in the ranks." Through dust and smothering pillars of pulverized earth we went on; but, fast as we went, we heard that an hour before Sir COLIN, with General MANSFIELD and a small staff, accompanied by his little escort of irregular horse and a solitary English Lancer, had dashed on towards Bunteerah. They had started from Cawnpore soon after midnight, and at a swinging gallop had passed through the regiments on the march. It was nearly 8 o'clock in the morning when we debouched upon another wide plain, passing the camp of another battalion of the Rifle Brigade and some Punjaubee Infantry, and pitched our tents at Nuwabgunj for the day.

March 1—First bugle at 2 A. M. Second bugle at 3. Turn out. The same noise and more dust. The moon, however, was barred with black clouds this time, and half the stars were covered with a veil, through which flashed the lightning incessantly. A storm was gathering rapidly, and scarcely were the tents down and we half a mile away when the thunder was rolling over us, and the pattering of rain was heard on the ground. There was a sight this morning to enchant the painter. The sky in one place twinkling, clear and azure, with stars innumerable; in another, covered with a pall of dense rolling masses scarred incessantly by lightning, through which now and then the moon revealed herself in diminished glory, and in the East the horizon just flushing with the first hues of early morning. I was rather rudely disenchanted. My horse, frightened by the lightning, began to take alarm at elephants, at camels, at doolies, and at length, tired out by his fretfulness, I determined to give him a good run across the plain. Scarcely had I put spurs into him when I perceived a dark line on the plain in front of me. I tried a pull at his head. I might as well have taken a pull at a locomotive, and so I rode him straight at this dark line, which grew darker and higher as I approached it, and in another instant went smash down into the bottom of a deep trench. As the horse rolled over I managed to get clear of him, and he flew away along the trench till it opened upon the plain, when he dashed off, saddle, bridle, and all. I was so little hurt that I was able in a few minutes to get upon a camel on which was seated an excellent friend of mine, who came to my succor, and so I rode into the camp at Bunteerah.

MARCH 2.—This morning, at daybreak, the Commander-in-Chief, with his personal staff, left the camp at Bunteerah, and marched to Lucknow. He took with him the whole of the second division, under Major-General ECYUARD, and the cavalry force, with the exception of some small parties and detachments on duty with the camp, three troops and field batteries of artillery, and some of PEEL's heavy guns. It is necessary to cover the line by which our siege train moves from Bunteerah with such a force as shall insure its safe transit, and Sir COLIN accordingly has, with that object in view, taken with him 5,000 or 6,000 men, and will probably proceed towards the Dilkoosha, where he will select ground for his camp out of the reach of the enemy's fire, in order that the men may not be disturbed by long range shots till the moment for action arrives. Having secured a position on the right flank and in advance of the Alumbagh, he will bring up his guns behind the line of troops and cover the advance of the prodigious *matériel* and the host of animals and their attendants which move in the train of the Commissariat.

THE "IMPEDIMENTA" OF AN INDIAN ARMY.

I have already attempted to give some notion of the magnitude of the various *impedimenta*—necessary as they are, still they deserve the Cæsarean title—of an Indian army; but I feel that nothing but an actual ocular demonstration can give an idea on the subject to any one who has not seen troops in the field on Eastern warfare. Numbers fail to impress the mind, and the impression produced by a statement to the effect that we have many thousands of elephants, camels, horses, oxen and camp followers, is most vague and unsatisfactory. Who can really bring before his mind's eye a train of baggage animals twenty-five miles long—a string of 16,000 camels—a siege train park covering a square of 400 by 400 yards, with 12,000 oxen attached to it, or a following of 60,000 non-combatants? But to the Commander-in-Chief each and all must be ever present—ever be an object of anxiety—a thing to be provided for and taken care of. It seems to me even now that no reduction could be made in these several items without impairing the efficiency of the troops, and some doubts I had on the subject of doolly, or litter carriage have been dissipated by conversation with officers of experience. To each company of a regiment there are ten doolies attached, and to each dooly are attached six coolies, or porters, who receive eight rupees a month each for their services. You will thus have for each regiment on an average 80 doolies and 480 coolies, and yet you only provide for the carriage of 80 wounded men per regiment; but if horse ambulances were introduced matters would not be improved, inasmuch as to each *horse* of the ambulance you would have to attach a grass cutter, and the loss of comfort to the wounded would be very great.

SIR COLIN AND THE HIGHLANDERS.

Most of the regiments are in an efficient state, but the Highlanders are conspicuous, not only for their costume, but for their steady and martial air on parade and in the field. As they marched off in the early grey of the morning, with the pipes playing (really this time) "The Campbells are Coming," one caught a vision of the interior of Lucknow through the dancing sheen of their arms. The Chief inspected them, and seemed highly pleased with what he saw. As for himself, he wears a serviceable air, which bespeaks confidence and resolution, and gives a notion of hard work and success. Everything about him is for service, even down to the keen-edged sabre, in a coarse leather sheath, not dangling and clattering from his side, and hitting the flanks of his horse, from gaudy sling belts, but tucked up compactly by a stout shoulderbelt just over his hip. Not that Sir COLIN wishes to be looked on as a *beau sabreur*—he would "drop on" to any of his staff whom he saw riding about with his sword drawn—but that he thinks most likely if a man wears a weapon it ought to be as handy and as ready as may be; and so of his nether man, not clothed in regulation with gold stripes but in stout brown corduroy, warranted to wear in any climate. The chief of the staff and the officers of the staff for the most part follow the example of the Commander in-Chief, who leads the fashion in camp. Soon after they marched dark clouds began to rise rapidly over the plain—the lightning flashed in the distance, the thunder rolled heavily. Soon there came sweeping fast down upon us a cavalry of sticks, straw and blinding dust, behind which marched columns of rain. Our tent men (*kelassies*) were busy driving in the tent pegs and closing the flaps when this enemy made its appearance, and before it reached us our defences were completed. In a few minutes more there was a thunderstorm overhead and a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by wind, but it passed on rapidly, and seemed to pursue the columns which had marched from camp.

LUCKNOW BEFORE THE ASSAULT.

Doubtless, intestine feuds rage inside, and the councils of the enemy are agitated, but they have some form of order, and hold a grand durbar daily, and yesterday, it is said, they had a mess dinner, at which the bands of 53 regular regiments assisted in a monster, and, I dare say, a monstrous concert. I cannot tell, however, who was their M. Jullien. The Moulvie, who is the enemy's most able leader, was wounded some time ago, but is sufficiently recovered to renew his efforts to animate the troops. Placards are posted in all the streets, informing the people that the English had sworn to murder every man, woman, and child in the place, and calling on the people to defend their lives to the last, it being quite certain that they will not secure safety by cowardice. Certain the notion that our soldiers have received instructions to spare no one has been actively spread abroad by the emissaries of the enemy, and they have published statements to the effect that very recently at Meeangunj our men killed the women. I believe there is no truth in this story, though I have been assured that in the storm of Secunderbagh, the Sikhs, amid the smoke and confusion of that dreadful scene, killed five or six women.

Intelligence has been received that a fight took place in Lucknow between the 2d Regiment of Military Police and a volunteer regiment, in which several men were killed. The only value of the news is contained in the fact, collaterally learnt, that there are in Lucknow not only "volunteers" but "police," and that there is some show of government there. They are, however, in considerable agitation inside, ever on the alert for an assault, and alarmed by every discharge of firearms. The authorities are much distressed for money, and irritate those who have it by frequent demands on their purses. The Sepoys are told all sorts of lies and foolish stories to inflame their courage, but that quality seems now very unHector like; and though they promise every night that they will attack Alumbagh next day, the affairs of outposts are very insignificant. It has been found necessary by threats or confiscation of property, &c., to prevent the inhabitants leaving the city, unless they have especial permission to do so.

THE BATTLE AND THE VICTORY.

Bombay (March 18) Correspondence of the London Times.

I am afraid it is doubtful whether the extra mail of to-day will reach Suez in time to be forwarded with the Calcutta mail of the 9th. I hope it may, for it carries to you the news that Lucknow has fallen, or at least that one position of the enemy after another has been carried till nothing remains to them—if, indeed, it yet remains—but the northwestern portion of the city, in which are no buildings of importance or strength, and that even from this quarter they are flying in multitudes. Our telegrams from the camp come down to the morning of the 15th, three days ago, and just seven days later than those of which I gave you the substance last week. Then you will remember I informed you that on the 3d the army moved from the Alumbagh and occupied the Dilkoosha Park, that the erection at batteries was at once commenced to destroy the enemy's works on the canal, that on the 6th OUTRAM crossed the Goomtee below the city with 6,000 men and 30 guns, and took up a position in which on the following day he was attacked by and repulsed the enemy; that Brigadier FRANKS had joined the camp on the 4th, and that JUNG BAHADOOR was to cross the Goomtee at Sultanpore about the 2d, and would be now up with the Commander-in-Chief. The proceedings on the subsequent days are known to us compendiously by means of the telegraph. Upon escablishing himself on the further side of the river Sir JAMES OUTRAM proceeded to force his way up-works along the canal. Then the Commander-in-Chief, with the Second Division, under Sir EDWARD LUGARD, stormed and took the Martiniere, after a heavy cannonade, and with slight loss. This done, he advanced over the canal and seized the line of works which OUTRAM had turned and rendered untenable by his fire. This took place apparently on the 9th. On the 10th a house and enclosure, known by the name of its former occupant, Major BANKS, in rear of the line of works—that is to say in our advance—was occupied with little loss. The line on which our troops were advancing is not, as you will see by the plans of the city, that by which Sir COLIN, on the former occasion reached the beleaguered garrison. Then he moved by the circuitous route of the Secunderbagh and the Motee Mahal. Now, stronger in all arms, especially in his magnificent artillery, he advanced by the direct road from the Dilkoosha to the Kaiserbagh and the Residency. The next position of the enemy that he came upon was the Begum's Palace. This was stormed on the 11th by the 93rd Highlanders, supported by the 42d, with the loss of Captain MACDONALD killed, and about 100 other casualties. Simultaneously with this attack, Sir JAMES OUTRAM, on the further side of the river, having forced his way upwards through the low suburbs and over the King's garden and other inclosures, occupied the stone bridge above the town, destroying another 500 of the enemy who held it. In these operations he lost Captain MOONSON, of the Staff, and an officer of the Rifle Brigade, whose name is disguised beyond recognition in my telegram (thus, Major PEACY SMITH, of the Bays, who fell on the 7th, became to me Major HERCY. I alluded to this mistake in my last.) On the same or the following day, the 12th, the Commander-in-Chief pursued his advantage by occupying the buildings in advance of the Begum's Palace. This movement brought him in front of the strongest of the enemy's positions, the Imaumbarrah. On the 13th, a sap was run up towards the wall of this inclosure, and a breach having been effected by the artillery, the place was assaulted at 9 in the morning of the 14th. Here my telegram is so mutilated that its attempts to tell me what troops composed the assaulting column are futile. I gather, owever, that Brigadier FRANKS and the Ghoorkas of Jung Bahadoor's force (who had moved into line on the 11th) took part in the attack. The Imaumbarrah was carried, and our troops, pressing close upon the flying enemy, entered the Kaiserbagh, or King's Palace which OUTRAM had busily shelled, the last, I believe, of the formidable positions of the enemy, and, after a hard fight which lasted all the remainder of the day, obtained complete occupation of it, capturing 22 guns. Then the routed enemy began to fly from the city. OUTRAM crossed the iron bridge over the river and fell upon them in their rear, the thunder of the chief's artillery still crashing upon their front and flanks. One line of retreat lay open to them—that to the Northwest, towards Rohilcund. On the 15th Sir COLIN, finding that the enemy were availing themselves largely of this opening, dispatched after them at two o'clock in the morning a brigade of cavalry and artillery, under Brigadier CAMPBELL, who moved to the left from his position in front of the Alumbagh. Sir HOPE GRANT, with 1,000 sabres and two troops of Horse Artillery, was sent out in coöperation, but on the north side of the river, along the Seetapore road, which leads direct into Rohilcund, and a heavy battery, with a brigade of infantry, were to follow him on the 16th. He was to proceed as far as Seetapore, and there wait for orders. Such is our latest news up to this moment. Our loss, you will rejoice to hear, is telegraphed as "very small." As was anticipated, the Commander-in-Chief has made chief use of his artillery, under the tremendous fire of which the enemy's defences were crushed, and their courage and constancy gave way.

THE PANIC AT CALCUTTA.

Calcutta (March 8) Correspondence of the London News.

It will perhaps be scarcely credited that on the night of the 2d instant there was a panic in Calcutta similar to the one that occurred on the famous "Panic Sunday." Monday, the 1st, was a great Hindoo festival, the Hoolee, during which it is the custom of the lower orders of the Hindoos to indulge in all kinds of excesses. It is usual on the first of each month to send detachments from Barrackpore to relieve the guards in Fort William. It was reported to General HEARSAY that the men had been overheard using seditious language, and that there was a project on foot to make an attempt on the fort at the time of the relief, when the relieving guard and the guard to be relieved would have the opportunity of uniting. The Rajah of Rampore, who had arrived by the last steamer from England, and who had been arrested a few days previously, was to have been rescued, and a regular sack of the city was of course to ensue. Arms were to have been supplied by a Nawab living in the suburbs. Late at night the volunteer guards were summoned from their beds, and, to their infinite credit, assembled to a man at the appointed rendezvous in an incredibly short time. But the alarm caused by this proceeding kept Calcutta awake all night, and has again created a deplorable feeling of insecurity. Everyone exclaims at the idiotic policy of keeping four unarmed native regiments at Barrackpore, drawing their full pay, doing nothing but hatching plots, and requiring a royal regiment and a field battery to keep them in order. These Sepoys have had their muskets and bayonets taken away, but it is well known that they have their native swords and other weapons in their huts. Government House is still guarded by these well-fed scoundrels armed with ramrods. Her Majesty's 19th Regiment, now grilling in tents at Barrackpore, might be far better employed with Sir COLIN CAMPBELL than having to watch a set of unfettered cutthroats. Though an attempt on Calcutta would of course be speedily put down, any disturbance of the kind would cause incalculable mischief. Two consequences peculiarly Indian would immediately ensue. Exaggerated stories would circulate in the districts, which would excite the ill-disposed and raise up swarms of Dacoits and Budmashes, who would make the isolated European planters and others who are scattered about Bengal their first victims. The better classes of Bengalees, who are clerks, agents, or brokers, and who are indeed indispensable to every merchant's office, would either fear to come to their offices, or gladly seizing, as they invariably do, any plea for absenting themselves from their duties, would temporarily cause an almost entire cessation of business.

Interesting from China.

THE THREATENED ATTACK ON CANTON—PROBABILITY OF THE EMPEROR'S ACCESSION TO THE DEMANDS OF THE FOUR POWERS.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

HONG KONG, Feb. 22.—A considerable interval must elapse before you have any further news from China. That the country round Canton is arming there is no doubt, but the elders of Fatshan have in a formal petition, assured the Admiral that the purpose is only defence against the rebels who threaten that rich city. They implore the Admiral not to take any step that may frighten their braves. The General doubts, but I believe the Admiral and Lord ELGIN for once put faith in Chinese professions. I put implicit faith, not in their professions, but in their fears, and have no more idea that the Chinese will attack Canton than that they will attack the Tower of London.

Unless, therefore, this remote possibility should occur, China will, for some time, present only a faint diplomatic and commercial interest.

The four great Powers allow the Emperor until the end of March to send down his plenipotentiary to Shanghae, and, in the meantime, they cease from what diplomacy is pleased to call their "quasi-belligerent" proceedings.

If we employ this interval in speculations as to the future, we do so at great risk of being contradicted by events, for no country under heaven has been so unfortunate for political prophets. Perhaps the Emperor may receive prudent counsels, and all may be settled at Shanghae. It is even upon the cards that Lord ELGIN may never go northwards of that port, except to Japan. If he should get all he wants he will have no pretence to force himself upon the reluctant Court of Pekin; and in that case the permanent ambassador may come direct from England. Personally, Lord ELGIN would very probably like to finish a successful embassy by a progress to the Chinese metropolis—but not at the expense of the real objects of his mission. *I am inclined to think that the Emperor will yield and that the interest of the China expedition is over.* If I am in error you can tell better than I can what reinforcements are coming from Europe, and when we shall be prepared to commence war upon a great scale in the North. On the other hand we may not forget that Chekiang has been retaken, or rather rebought from the rebels; and if this should render the passage of the grain junks to Pekin open it may possibly increase the confidence and obstinacy of the Imperial Court. This, however, will still depend upon the repair of the Grand Canal in that part of its course.

YEH EN ROUTE TO CALCUTTA.

SINGAPORE, Monday, March 1, 1858.

The *Inflexible* arrived here this morning on her way to Calcutta. YEH has endured the discomfort of his sea sickness much better than we expected. He eats a great deal, sleeps a great deal, and washes very little. He may be pronounced, therefore, to be in very good case, and we hope to deliver him over to the Governor-General safe and sound. It was said at Hong Kong that Lord ELGIN has left it to the discretion of Lord CANNING to detain him at Calcutta, or to send him to England. Should the Governor-General resolve upon the latter course, YEH will make but an intractable London lion. You will never get him to shake his mane and roar. In my next letter from Calcutta I hope to be able to give the first full-length study of a first-class Mandarin that has ever been submitted to the Western world.

COMMISSIONER REED'S CIRCULAR ON THE COOLIE TRAFFIC.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA, Feb. 18, 1858.

SIR: I am directed by His Excellency, the Minister of the United States, again, and most earnestly, to call your attention to the *Coolie traffic* in American ships, and the necessity of resorting to all legal measures to arrest it.

The view taken of the trade by this Legation is, that what constitutes the breach of the laws of the United States is the contract for labor or service under which the coolie is shipped. Hence, it is quite immaterial, in point of law, whether the coolie goes with or against his will, if on his arrival he is "to be disposed of to labor or service." Of course, there is a greater offence to morals and to the laws of this Empire, if, as is generally the case, the coolie is kidnapped, or seduced, or entrapped. The employment of American ships in carrying Chinese coolies to be held to labor is illegal. It has been so represented to the Government at Washington, and will be so regarded by it.

It is a trade in which, as revolting to humanity in its processes and results, no respectable American citizen will participate.

It is a trade which endangers the lives of the mariners engaged in it, and of course involve terrible suffering and mortality among its principal victims, the coolies themselves.

The American Minister, in order to do all in his power to put an end, or as far as possible to circumscribe this traffic, instructs you,—besides giving as much publicity to this communication as you may think conducive to the ends you have in view,—to adopt the following course in all instances.

1. Whenever you ascertain, or have good reason to believe that an American ship is about to be loaded with coolies for Havana, Surinam, or any other place, under contract for labor or service, you shall at once inform verbally and in writing the master, owner, or charterer, of the views of this Legation, and of the liability to punishment and forfeiture which he may incur.

2. Whenever such shipment is about to be made from a British or Portuguese port, you will at once give notice to the Superintendent of Trade or Governor that the trade is regarded as a violation of the laws and treaties of the United States, and that this Legation will regard any countenance given to it a most unfriendly act. The same notice is to be given to the Consular authorities accredited here by the country to which the shipment is made.

3. Whenever such shipment is about to be made from one of the treaty ports in China, immediate notice is to be given to the local Chinese authorities so that they may withhold the "*grand chop*," or port clearance. Whenever the local authorities desire the aid of the Consul to visit vessels in order to give relief to any Chinese detained against their will, it is to be given promptly. The refusal of the local authorities to give a clearance to an American ship, unless Chinese subjects so shipped are discharged, is a "lawful requisition" of the local authorities, which the Consul must respect.

4. Particular attention must be paid by you to the shipping articles of the seamen in such vessel, for it is believed that in many instances frauds on seamen have been perpetrated by interlineations and erasures, and other alterations of shipping articles. In such case, where you are satisfied of the fact of the alteration, you will give such relief to the mariner as is authorized by law, and retain the papers till the decision of this Legation is known.

5. If it be known to you that the intermediate destination of such ship is to some port not opened to trade by treaty for the purpose of there shipping coolies, you will, if practicable, give notice to the local authorities of the place, of this fraudulent design, and warn the master that such trade is a still grosser violation of law, and involves the same penalties.

6. Whenever you have reason to believe that any ship, designed for this or any other trade, is about to sail from Hong Kong or Macao to a port in China not opened by treaty, you shall forthwith give notice to the Superintendent of Trade, or Governor, of the fact.

7. All cases of shipment of coolies in American ships under contracts to be held to labor or service must be reported *in detail* to this Legation, and, if possible, the facts verified by the affidavit of some third person.

Every case of such shipment of coolies, with the names of owners, masters and charterers, will without delay be reported by this Legation to the Department of State, so that all parties engaged in this traffic may be exposed and brought to justice.

I am directed to repeat that you may give such publicity as you deem expedient to this communication, it being the sincere desire of the American

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 29, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in request, including Pots at $6, and Pearls at $6@$6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The auction sale of Santos to-day, brought together an unusually large company, who competed with remarkable vigor, and bought 5,500 bags at, according to quality, from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Privately, sales have been made of 130 bags Maracaibo at 12½c.@13c.; 650 bags Rio at 10¼c.@11¼c.; and some St. Domingo at 8¾c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore, during Tuesday and Wednesday, sales were made of 6,700 bags Rio, including a cargo of 4,100 bags, ₱ *Rainbow*, at 10¾c.; with sundry lots common to choice at from 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., reducing the stock of Coffee on hand there to about 6,000 bags.

COTTON—Is in fair request at uniform prices. Sales 2,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Middling Fair	13½	13½	13¾	13¾

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Trade is quite irregular. Holders of seasonable supplies report a steadily increasing demand, with increasing firmness in prices,—attributable, in part, to the influence which limited supplies exercise, for well-assorted stocks are not common, and those who are fortunate enough to possess them are readily found out by purchasers, so that they cannot reasonably complain o a want of custom. Cotton and Silk goods generally rule very firm, exhibiting in several instances an upward tendency. Woolens do not move off as satisfactorily, yet sellers report a somewhat improved feeling in the trade. We hear of fewer complaints of tardiness in paying up "old scores," and as navigation has been generally resumed, and there is every probability of a free movement in produce towards the seaboard, creditors look for still greater promptness on the part of debtors in making remittances. The auction sales throughout the week, which we have duly noticed from day to day, have been uniformly successful where the offerings were desirable. The *Independent* says that the new importations of fine dress Silks are sought after with eagerness, and prices are steady. BENKARD & HUTTON'S sale was the chief attraction of the past week. Fine plain silks are in poor supply and much wanted, but low and medium qualities are in large supply. Ribbons have been sold out of importers' hands at good prices for this year's importations, but low for last year's styles. There has been quite a movement in satinets; large sales of which have been forced on the market by the manufacturers. The straw goods trade has very much improved. The fashion runs now on straw bonnets and hats, for ladies and children. English Dunstables, as well as Leghorns and Italian straws, have all advanced some 25 ₱ cent. Linens are very dull, with large supplies of all kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is rather poorly supplied with State Flour, which is in demand, and is held with most firmness. Other brands are freely offered, and are quite heavy, being in moderate request. The receipts are fair, while the reported sales embrace about 10,000 bbls. within our revised range.

Superfine State	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 35@ 4 50
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 20@ 4 30
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	5 10@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 90@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is heavy and languid. Sales 700 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 30@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in good demand at uniform rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,000 bbls., at $4 55@$6 for ordinary mixed to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $3 55@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18 each.

FRUITS—Sales by auction to-day, 3,450 boxes Sicily Oranges at $1 50@$3 50; 1,000 boxes Sicily Lemons at $2 40@$2 75; and 879 boxes Sorrento Oranges at $1 10@$2 75, cash, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and depressed. The supply is moderate, but it exceeds the requirements of buyers. Prices tend downward. Sales have been confined to about 8,500 bushels, in lots, including good ordinary White Southern at $1 20; good to prime Red do. at $1 12@$1 16, and damaged Southern, part at 86c. ₱ bushel. Corn is dull, with light receipts and a limited inquiry at irregular prices. Sales 19,500 bushels at 75c.@76c. for Yellow, 72c.@73c. for White, and 70c @71c. for inferior, ₱ bushel. Rye inactive. Buyers offer 65c.@66c., while sellers ask 67c.@68c.; small lots were sold at 67c.@68c., ₱ bushel. Barley is in slack demand within our former range. Oats sell slowly at languid prices, 47c.@49c. for Western; 45c.@47c. for State; 38c.@43c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 32c.@38c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Statistics, for the week ending with April 24, 1858:

	Receipts.	Sales.	Shipments.	Stock in store April 24, 1858.
Flour, [bbls	7,139	1,197	46,424	
Wheat, bushels	134,067	384,300	348,866	868,414
Corn, bushels	86,083	234,100	46,850	31,120
Rye, bushels	982	——	——	3,211
Barley, bushels	3,156	——	——	37,641
Oats, bushels	51,709	20,000	43,200	92,920

Shipments of Breadstuffs by Lake from Chicago, this season, April 24, 1858:

Flour, bbls	26,592	Barley, bushels	22,200
Wheat, bushels	1,390,582	Oats, bushels	76,232
Corn, bushels	280,664		

HOPS—The demand continues moderate, and prices are unchanged. Crop of 1857, 5c.@8c.; old, 2½c.@3c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Quiet at old prices.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate, and prices are firm. New-Orleans, 36c.@36¼c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in good request, including common, at $1 51@$1 52½, afloat, and $1 55, delivered, ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine, unaltered. 380 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 49c.@50c., cash, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is held at $18 90@$19 for Mess, and $15 40@$15 45 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; but buyers are moving with much caution, looking for an easier market. 400 bbls. were reported sold in small lots at $18 75@$18 85 for Mess, and our quoted rates for prime, ₱ bbl. Holders, however, generally refuse to accept such prices. Cut meats are quiet and languid at 9c.@10c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in light supply and is inactive at 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is in brisk request at buoyant prices; sales 850 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 12c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for and is advancing; sales 370 bbls., in lots, at $12 75@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 50@$15 for extra do.; $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess; and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter readily brings 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@28c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is heavy and languid at 6c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; small lots bring higher rates.

RICE—Sales 300 tcs., at $3 50@$4 25 for middling to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—4,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold in Boston at $1 70 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand is good, but buyers have any existing advantage. Sales 1,100 hhds, including Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c., and Porto Rico at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Sales, by auction, 500 bags inferior Sicily at $42 50@$43, cash, ₱ ton.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, resulted in the disposal of nearly all the lot offered at, however, somewhat easier prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 630 bbls., in lots, at 20½c.@21¾c., chiefly at 21c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, shipowners asking higher rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅛d.@3 16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@5¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 2s.@3s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 15s @20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PORTABLE IRON BURR GRIST MILL, patented March 9, 1858. The best portable mill in use; will last at least twice as long as any other iron mill. Are now on exhibition at the manufactory, on the northwest corner of Reade and Centre sts., at F. J. AUSTIN'S machine shop. Call and see them. Prices $45 and $65.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE-SHOES—Superior to any others ever offered, durable as hand-made, and easily so proved by placing part of each on same horse—half the money saved, and the best shoe, both for dealers and consumers. Depot in New-York, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, EXTRA CHARCOAL Blooms, Horse Shoe Iron, and Rounds and Squares of very superior quality, made by the Peru Iron Company; delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, or New-York. SALTUS & CO., No. 7 Beaver-st.

SASH WEIGHTS—ALWAYS ON HAND A full assortment of sash weights and dumb-waiter weights, at 1½c. per pound. No charge for delivery. HIRAM JELLIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. KONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalisation papers. Also, Bounty Lands Pensions, Extra pay, &c., procured.

U. S. PASSPORTS, FOR ALL PARTS OF the world, procured by CHARLES HOLT, Notary Public and Custom-House Broker, 18 Wall-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MUSARD'S CONCERTS.
Admission ..... 50 cents | Reserved seats 50c. extra
THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8. Doors open at 7½.
Last appearance but one of
THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS,
who will play for the first time the
GRAND DUET ON LA SONNAMBULA.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
who will appear this evening
PART I.—1. Overture, (William Tell.) 2. Quadrille,) Les Echos.) 3. Celestine Polka. (Legendre.) 4. Gallop, (The Express Train.)
PART II.—1. Namenspeyer, (Beethoven.) 2. Aria, (Romeo and Giulietta)—D'Angri. 3. Les Francs Juges. (Berlioz.) 4. Duet, (La Sonnambula)—Thalberg and Vieuxtemps.
PART III.—1. The Lancers. 2. Aria, (D'Angri.) 3. Cattle Show Quadrille. 4. Les Caprices, (Vieuxtemps.) 5. Cuckoo Polka. 6. Les Zouaves, with the Marseillaise.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING—Musard's seventeenth concert.
CARD.—The public are respectfully informed that an engagement has been effected with
CARL FORMES,
of whose first appearance as a concert singer due notice will be given.
On SUNDAY—Grand Sacred Concert.
CARL FORMES, Mme. D'ANGRI.
Farewell appearance of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Grand classical and sacred selection by the magnificent orchestra.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTIC DRAMA. Houses crowded! Admiration unqualified!! Enthusiasm unbounded!!!
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The four-act American drama, entitled
BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE.

Gen. Washington.Mr. Varrey	Gen. Howe.....Mr. Martin
Randulph.....Mr. H. F. Daly	Gen. Green.....Mr. McDouall
Col. Frazier.....Mr. Burnett	Gilbert Gates..Mr. F. Bangs
Seth Hope.....Mr. Jefferson	Clerewood.....Mr. Alleyne
Kront.....Mr. Peters	Lord Percy.....Mr. Levick
Sampson.....Mr. Denham	Clarence.....Mr. Cline
Blanche of Brandywine.....Miss Laura Keene	
Rose.....Miss Alleyne	Sally.....Miss Warde

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
TERRIFIC STORM AND SINKING SHIP.
WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.
BATTLE OF TRENTON AND
GRAND MILITARY TABLEAU.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7¾ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
The GREATEST ARTISTS in their line in the world.
GABRIEL,
ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
with their unequalled troupe.
DEPART FOR EUROPE SHORTLY,
after a series of successes unparalleled in the annals of the stage, during a period of
25 YEARS.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, April 30,
Comic ballet, GODENSKI,
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; upper boxes, 25 cents; children, 25 cents.
Extraordinary performance for Saturday afternoon—The Third of the Series of Grand Farewell Afternoon Juvenile Entertainments—FOUR LOVERS, TIGHT ROPE, MAGIC TRUMPET.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Acting Manager.....Mr. N. L. Griffin.
Stage Manager.....Mr. F. C. Wemyss.
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. and MRS. WALLER.
In consequence of the numerous applications at the box office, Mr. and Mrs WALLER have consented to repeat the parts of HAMLET and OPHELIA THIS EVENING, being the last night but one of their appearance during their present visit to the City of New-York, which has been one of uninterrupted triumph.
THIS EVENING, April 30, will be acted
HAMLET.

Hamlet	Mr. Waller
Ophelia	Mrs. Waller
Gravedigger	Mr. McClosky

To be followed by the farce of
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Mr. Peter White.....Mr. McClosky

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
FRIDAY.
Two pieces—a popular Farce and a Musical Comedy, all full of life and fun, and powerfully attractive—THE OBSTINATE FAMILY, most excellently cast; the last night of COLUMBUS, that great burlesque. A new piece, written by John Brougham, called THE MUSARD BALL; Or, LOVE AT THE ACADEMY, and a bold and original Drama, which has been some time in preparation, called THE HOUSE TO BE SOLD. This Drama will be illustrated by the combined exertions of Burton, Brougham, Walcot, M. Smith, Moore, &c. For full description of cast, &c., see small bills. Previous to which, an original Prologue written by John Brougham, To conclude with COLUMBUS, for the last time.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
APRIL 30,
Sterling Coyne's beautiful new drama,
THE LOVE KNOT,
with its exquisite accessories in Scenery and Costumes.
The capital three-act comedy,
SPRING AND AUTUMN,
nightly received with the greatest laughter and applause.
And the new drama,
MESMERISM.
Every member of this unrivalled company will appear on this occasion.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy.
THIS EVENING, April 30, 1858,
And all the week
RIENZI; OR, THE LAST OF THE TRIBUNES.
Mr. E. EDDY will appear as.....Rienzi
Every scene in the play is new.
After which the Comedy of a
HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
FRIDAY, April 30, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the thrilling Scotch drama of LORD DARNLEY; or, THE KING AND THE FREEBOOTER. Lord Darnley, Mr. H. Watkins; Lady Margaret, Mrs. H Ryner. Dance by Miss Salome. India-rubber Miracles by M. Duverne, the man whose limbs are apparently made of gum-elastic. After which, the laughable farce of YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER. Mr. Strong, Mr. H. Watkins; Schomberg, Mr. H. Bridgeman; Madame Schomberg, Miss Fitzgerald. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, LORD DARNLEY, as in the afternoon. After which, a GROTESQUE DANCE ON THREE LEGS, followed by the most MIRACULOUS FEATS OF THE INDIA-RUBBER MAN. To conclude with the farce of FAMILY JARS.
THE STONE found tied around the body of YOUNG SAMUEL may be seen, as well as the enormous LIVING SERPENT, the original Happy Family, and the inimitable AQUARIA, or OCEAN and RIVER GARDENS, the greatest curiosity now in America, in which that little fish, the stickle-back, is BUILDING HIS NEST IN THE WATER.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

NEW-YORK AMERICAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION'S
LAST CONCERT OF THIRD SEASON,
At DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, APRIL 30.
Miss HATTIE ANDEM, Soprano.
Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, the Eminent Pianist.
Mr. APTOMAS, Harpist.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, the American Tenor.
Mr. CANDIDO BERTI, Pianist.
Mr. WILLIAM A. KING, Pianist.
And a QUARTET OF VOICES, together with Messrs. SIMON (Violinist) and BERGNER (Violoncellist.)
Tickets Fifty Cents; at the Music Stores on Broadway.
Concert at 8 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—The first public performance in this City of an American PIANO TRIO, and a selection from Mr. Maeder's opera, THE PERI, are among the attractions of the programme. Per order. W. H. WALTER, Secretary.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
H. WOOD, Proprietor.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS,
GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
with a select
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT,
concluding with (sixth week) an entirely original sketch by S. Bleeker, introducing a new grand
DIORAMIC PANORAMA,
Entitled THE SLEIGH RIDE,
through Broadway and Bloomingdale Road to Jones'.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½.
☞ The Afternoon Concerts will be discontinued for the present.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NOVEL AND GOOD
PRIMITIVE MINSTRELSY.
ARAB BROTHERS.
CHINESE DANCE.
DARKIES' DREAM.
Open every evening. Brass Band at 7½. Regular Concert at 8. Dr. FA. JONES, Agent.

HITCHCOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN,
No. 172 New Canal-st.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, May 1.
JERRY MERRIFIELD, the Great Comic Singer.
Mlle. FAYO, the admired Soprano,
Miss KATE WALTERS, in her celebrated Yankee characters, with other talent, forming
ONE GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.
Admission 10 cents, including a refreshment ticket. Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

POSTPONEMENT!
THE MORNING CONCERT ANNOUNCED FOR MAY 1, Will take place POSITIVELY at NIBLO'S on WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, a
Several eminent artists have volunteered.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

A LECTURE BY WILLIAM R. DICKERSON, Esq., on the *Bench and Bar of New-York*, will be delivered at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, May 3, 1858, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be procured at the principal Music Stores at Mozart Hall, and of DICKERSON & WILLIAMS, No. 4 Wall st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE SEVENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, Republican Electors will meet at Limburger's Hotel, corner of Bedford and Dekalb avs., SATURDAY EVENING, May 1, at 8 o'clock, to organize a Ward Association. By order of Kings County Republican General Committee.

PERSONAL.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO ATTENDED a young lady to the 2d-av. cars on Monday evening, 19th inst., address again Miss L&F, Union-square Post-Office, as the other was not obtained?

DRY GOODS.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
Late WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM,
Having REMOVED to the spacious lofts in the
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 CHAMBERS-ST., and
Nos. 89 and 91 READE ST.,
Is now offering, for cash or on approved credit, a large and well-assorted stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Of all the styles, qualities, and materials usually found in market. Having one of the largest salesrooms in the city, with ample facilities, and an experience of near twenty years in the business, purchasers may feel assured of being as well served at this House, as at any other in the trade.
☞ All cash and prompt time buyers are invited to call.

1858. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858.
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
NO. 252 BROADWAY.
Opposite the City Hall,
Are now receiving and offer at
PANIC PRICES
FOR
CASH,
OR APPROVED CREDIT.
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES
WHITE GOODS,
KID GLOVES,
MITTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, &c.
Also, a large stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETINGS
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
At Retail for Cash only.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH, OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
No. 146 Broadway,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

THE
EVERETT HAT,
Having established its claims upon the attention of the Trade as
A DRESS HAT,
The undersigned feel encouraged to make further efforts, in pursuance of the same line of policy as heretofore announced by them, and have new the pleasure of offering, for the examination of their friends,
THE CRITTENDEN HAT,
Which, leaving the line of trade already occupied by its predecessor quite undisturbed, seeks for itself another and no less important field of operations, basing its claims to notice—like the state-man whose name it bears—not so much upon startling novelty and originality of conception, as upon the
EXCELLENCE OF ITS QUALITY,
Whether it be in material, color, or proportion, and in being altogether just what it should be for the purpose designed—
A SUMMER HAT,
With a crown sufficient to protect the head, and brim enough to shade the face.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

THE GENTS' AND BOYS'
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Is replete with fresh importations from Paris and London, embracing SILK SKIRTS and DRAWERS, Linen, Muslin and Marseilles SHIRTS, ready made and made to order; Zephyr UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS; TIES, STOCKS, GLOVES, COLLARS, HOSIERY, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, and every other article necessary for a Gent's Wardrobe. GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHILDREN'S FANCY CAPS FOR SPRING.
A choice and elegant assortment of
PARIS MADE AND HOME-MADE CAPS,
of unequaled beauty, manufactured from every suitable material for adorning the heads of lovely children.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a superb selection of new
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Received per Steamer *Arago*,
THREAD LACE MANTELETS AND POINTS.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

NEW DRESS GOODS!
Received per steamer *Arago*
now open.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBAL'S,
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—FOR SALE PER ORDER of assignee, the entire stock of fancy and staple dry goods in store No. 317 Canal st. Can be examined at any time, and offers made for it up to SATURDAY next, the 1st of May, at 12 o'clock, when if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in one parcel, so much on the dollar, together with some large mirrors, store stools, &c.
HENRY ROBINSON, Assignee.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—The greatest variety, best materials and make, newest style and at reduced prices. Eleven-hoop skirts, French and superior quality, for $2. Children's hats and bonnets, silk, straw and Leghorn, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES PROTECT the hands in all kinds of work and bleach them snowy white. Particularly useful in gardening, house-cleaning, and the care of shrubs and flowers. Sold at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

JET BLACK ALPACA LUSTRES, FINE, rich, glossy goods. Also, fine linen Table Damask, &c. Just received from auction, and for sale by J. M. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

MOURNING BONNETS AND MANTILLAS,
The largest and handsomest stock ever offered at retail.
Observe, W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS ON UNION-SQUARE.—The Rev. C. G. FINNEY will preach THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, from the text *He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death and shall hide a multitude of sins.*

PEW IN CALVARY (DR. HAWK'S) CHURCH FOR SALE—$150. In middle aisle, third up. Address B., box No. 3,520 Post-Office.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.
And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:
ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.
PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.
Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.
FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.
CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.
I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.
S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as housemaid or cook, wash and iron; is a first-rate baker; washes and irons in superior style; would go any distance in the country; thoroughly understands the care of milk and butter; highly recommended, neat, willing and obliging; will be found a trustworthy, faithful person. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation, in a private family, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., near 1st-av., room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT Protestant young woman, as lady's maid, or as first-rate seamstress; understands dressmaking and arranging hair, and doing up fine muslins; would assist in other light duties, if required; best of City reference given. Can be seen to-day at No. 329 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, and assistant laundress, by a most respectable girl, who has served for years in the very first families; is perfectly neat, and a thorough waitress; does all kinds of fine washing and ironing in the best style; refers to her last situation. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as an experienced cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; she is disengaged by the family she lives with going to Europe; has good City reference. Apply at her present employer's No. 791 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as children's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; is kind and obliging to children; or would take the situation of laundress and chambermaid. Best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 38 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECtable young woman; is a first-class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; can make all kinds of jellies, soups and desserts; understands milk and butter, if required. Call at No. 442 Greenwich-st, near Vesey st., till engaged. The best of reference.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, who understands cooking in all branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, and is willing to go in the country; good references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone; has no objection to City or country, in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, including dress-making; no objection to light chamberwork. The best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 207 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant young woman as chambermaid. Has best of City reference from her present employer, where she has lived for two years. No objection to assist in the washing, or to go into the country; would prefer the country. Call at No. 183 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a middle aged Scotch woman; she has lived in the above capacity for many years in France and England. Has excellent City references. To be seen for two days at No. 885 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse or seamstress; accustomed to the care of children for years; best of reference given where she has lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 426 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent cook and baker, and for ability and character can give the most satisfactory City references. To be seen, for two days, at No. 134 East 23d-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 298 29th-st., between 9th and 10th sts., top floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable girl as waitress, or as child's nurse; is also a good plain seamstress; has three years' reference from her last employer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 378 6th av., one door above 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation, as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; is willing to do any kind of work; good City reference. Call at No. 93 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, AN AMERIcan, who is well acquainted with the business, the patronage of a few families. Satisfactory reference given. Terms $3 per week, or 50c. per day. Address for two days, DRESSMAKER, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chamber maid and care of children, or assist in the washing. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 102 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 102 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, OR TO wait on a lady, by a young woman, capable of performing the duties of either or both situations; has no objection to travel; satisfactory reference given; is a Protestant. Address No. 120 West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone, to help with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 224 10th-av. between 24th and 25th sts., top floor back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business perfectly, and has good City reference from where she has lived. Inquire at No. 122 Hammersley-st., corner of Greenwich.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, and has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 283 West 17th-st., in the rear, between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN OF THE HIGHEST REspectability; has been to Europe several voyages, not subject to sea-sickness, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking a baby from its birth. Apply at her present employer, for three days, No. 42 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; can do fluting beautifully. Has the very best of City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for a few days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook, is a first-rate pastry cook and baker. No objection to either City or country. Good washer and ironer. Call at No. 242 avenue B., between 14th and 15th sts., 3d floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN INtelligent colored woman, professed meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of jellies creams and preserves; can get up dinners in English or French style; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Prot

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1858.

Removal of the Times Office.

The PUBLICATION OFFICE of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be removed TO-DAY to the new Times Building, upon Park-row, Spruce-street and Nassau-street.

On the 1st of May the entire establishment will be removed to the same place. The increased facilities which will there be afforded for our increasing business will enable us to remedy existing defects, and to make important improvements in the management of the paper. The new TEN-CYLINDER Presses which Messrs. HOE & Co. are erecting in our new Yards will prevent, we trust, the occasional delay in the morning delivery of the TIMES to City subscribers, which has resulted from the inadequacy of our present machinery to the work required of it. We shall take measures, also, to provide for the increased pressure of Advertisements upon our columns, which has prevented us from giving as great a variety of reading matter as it is our intention to supply.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—MUSARD'S CONCERTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—THE LOVE CHASE—SPRING AND AUTUMN—MESMERISM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GODENSKI—THE GOLDEN EGG—TIGHT ROPE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—HAMLET—MR. AND MRS. PETER WHEE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLANCHE OF BRANDYWINE.

BURTON'S THEATRE—THE OBSTINATE FAMILY—THE MUSARD BALL—THE HOUSE TO BE SOLD—COLUMBUS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—ORPHAN OF GENEVA—MOUNTAIN DROVER—LAUGHABLE FARCE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—RIENZI—A HUSBAND AT SIGHT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—LORD DARNLEY—YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER—Evening—LORD DARNLEY—FAMILY JARS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—MAT PELL'S Original Campbell Minstrels—LE MOULIN MAGIQUE—OPERA SCENA.

WOOD'S BUILDING—GEO. CHRISTY and WOOD'S Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—SLEIGH RIDE.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arago* leaves New-York for Havre.....May 1
The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool.....May 5
The *Moses Taylor* leaves New-York for Aspinwall..May 5

NEWS OF THE DAY

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the Cunard steamship *Arabia*, we receive seven days later intelligence from Europe. No political news of any importance is reported. Much interest is manifested in the trial of SIMON BERNARD in London for the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. On the day the *Arabia* left Liverpool, the trial had been in progress for a week and was not then complete. We give, elsewhere, a synopsis of the evidence taken, together with the speech of defendant's counsel, who appealed rather to the political prejudices of the jury than to the facts presented for their consideration. That portion of the testimony which explains the nature of the famous Orsini Shells will be found sufficiently curious to excite attention. We are certainly living in the age of enterprise. It is now proposed to establish a competing Atlantic telegraph line, and it is said that provisional contracts for the manufacture of the cable have been already entered into. The projected line will run from Lisbon to the Azores, and thence direct to Boston. The Governments of France, Spain, and Portugal have granted full powers to land cables, and will, in other ways, facilitate the success of the undertaking. We receive most interesting details of Indian news by this arrival. Lucknow was in complete possession of the British on the 19th of March. The enemy had lost 2,000 men in the assault. On the part of the British, Major HODSON, famed for his capture of the King of Delhi, was killed, and Sir WILLIAM PEEL, of the Naval Brigade, was wounded. No other names are given. The landholders of Oude had submitted to the British authority, and the towns-people and villagers were returning to their occupations under the assurance of protection. The Rebels from Lucknow, 50,000 in number, had fled in the direction of Rohilcund and a large body of British cavalry and artillery was following in hot pursuit. There is every indication, in the China news, that the Emperor will yield to the demands of the Four Great Powers, whose representatives are about to assemble at Shanghae.

By the arrival of the *Empire City* at this port yesterday, we have received intelligence from Havana to the 24th of April. The rumor, which was subsequently contradicted, that the Spanish Government was entertaining the project of emancipating the slaves in its colonies, and created quite an excitement in Cuba. It is again reported that General CONCHA has resigned the Governorship of the Island. The Spanish Government, our correspondent writes, has granted permission for the introduction of sixty thousand Chinese laborers into Cuba.

By way of England, we have received advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 16th of March. The news is unimportant. It is announced, on authority, that the differences which threatened a rupture between Brazil and Paraguay had been arranged. The rivers are to be opened to the flags of all nations. War was considered inevitable between General URQUIZA and Buenos Ayres.

The French and English emigrants who were cast ashore off Chichester harbor in the American bark *Petrea*, had embarked on board the ship *Liverpool*, of London, bound for New-York. They had been in a very distressed condition, some of them having lost the whole of their little property.

Both the Senate and the House of Representatives devoted the whole of yesterday to debating the Kansas Conference Report, without reaching a final vote in either House. In the Senate speeches were made by Messrs. DOUGLAS, BROWN, TOOMBS, WILSON, GREEN and BELL, in which the merits and demerits of the English bill were discussed with great earnestness. At the conclusion of Mr. BELL's remarks Mr. SEWARD manifested a desire to speak, but, being slightly indisposed, on motion of Mr. GREEN, the Senate adjourned. To-day Mr. BRODERICK and Mr. SEWARD will speak, and with these speeches, it is understood, the debate is to close. The discussion in the House was still more interesting than in the Senate. Mr. COX, of Ohio, who has all along sided with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, defined his position by taking a new one. He avowed himself in favor of the English report. When he had ended his remarks he renewed the call for the previous question pending when the House adjourned Wednesday evening, and which Mr. CLINGMAN, the mover, had waived to allow Mr. COX to speak. The demand for the previous question was negatived, 103 to 108. This was a serious check to the friends of the bill, who supposed themselves ready for the final vote. A long and very animated debate ensued, when Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, a leading Administration man, demanded the previous question a second time. The result was the same as before, the demand being negatived, 99 to 105, where upon Mr. GARNETT, a Virginia Democrat, moved that the whole subject be postponed until the second Tuesday (11th) of May. Mr. JONES, of Tennesse, moved as a test question that the report be laid upon the table, declaring himself weary of the subject. This motion, having precedence of Mr. GARNETT'S, was put and lost—101 to 113, several opponents of the report, through misapprehension or otherwise, voting in the negative. Mr. JONES then moved the previous question, which the House for the third time voted down—103 to 107. Mr. GARNETT then insisted on his motion to postpone, and after some discussion the previous question was once more demanded, this time by Mr. PHILLIPS of Penn. He was, however, no more successful than his predecessors; the House refused to second the call, 103 to 110. After this vote Mr. GARNETT withdrew his motion. A scene of confusion ensued which the Speaker acknowledged himself unable to suppress. It was at length terminated by adjournment at the motion of Mr. LETCHER, of Virginial. The Senate may be expected to take a final vote to-day, but no such result will probably be reached in the House. The time when the vote will be taken and the character of the final result appear more doubtful than they did three days ago. It is still most likely that the English bill will eventually be carried, though indications to the contrary are not lacking.

A letter from the Panama correspondent of the Washington *States*, alleges that for some time Colonel KINNEY has been treating with the Mormons, with a view to their settlement on the Mosquito Coast, and that his propositions have been favorably received. On the strength of his prospects in this regard, he had been enabled to raise upwards of a hundred thousand dollars in cash and merchandise, with which, accompanied by a few followers, he had departed for Greytown, at which point he expected to be able to effect all the necessary arrangements for the consummation of the scheme.

We learn from Albany that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund intend to-day to issue proposals for a new loan of $500,000, at five per cent.

Advices from Key West to the 21st inst., by steamer *Isabel*, at Charleston, state that there is no Indian news, except that BILLY BOWLEGS and his 22 warriors *had not* delivered themselves up to Major RECTOR.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, at a meeting held Wednesday evening, after selecting premium plans, passed a resolution, declaring that they considered themselves at liberty to make such alterations in them hereafter as they may deem expedient. It was resolved that all the plans sent in should be exhibited to the public, and the proceeds divided among the unsuccessful competitors.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the proceedings were very brief. The attempted legislation with regard to a ferry to New-Brighton was defeated, for the want of the 16 votes necessary to sustain the introduction of the measure.

In the Glass Ballot-Box Case, the complainant was yesterday dismissed on various points of law. The case will be taken to the General Term.

The General Markets, yesterday,—unaffected by the *Arabia's* news,—were pretty active for Cotton at steady prices. State Flour continued scarce and in demand at uniform rates. Most of the various other kinds of Flour were freely offered at somewhat easier prices, yet they were not very brisk. Wheat was dull and declined in price. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn at irregular rates. The auction sale of Santos Coffee was very successful. Nearly all the teas offered at auction also found buyers, but at rather lower quotations. Sugars were in good demand, without any noticeable change in value. Pork was held generally above the views of buyers, and was inactive. Lard and Beef attracted more attention at buoyant prices. Freights were quiet,—parties disagreeing about terms.

The State of Feeling in France.

The following extract from a private letter has been handed to us for publication by the gentleman to whom it was addressed by his correspondent in Paris. The writer is a man of rank in the world of letters, as well as in the society of the French capital, not absolutely identified with any of the extreme opinions which divide and distract the intellect of France, and enabled, by the universal esteem in which he is held, to command the confidence of men of the most opposite political convictions:

"Our politics are somewhat less disturbed than when I wrote to you a few weeks since, yet their general tenor is alarming. The public feeling, especially in the Army and Navy, has become openly and violently hostile to England. The occupation of Perim, which implies an absolute and arbitrary domination in the Red Sea, offers a fair pretext of complaint, and PELISSIER'S nomination to London—although it has pleased superficial and unreasoning observers to term it a compliment to British valor and to the British alliance—is rather a threat and a military *reconnoissance*, under an affectation of fairness and cordiality.

PELISSIER himself has more cunning than violence—he is quite unprincipled, sanguinary, and one of those military chiefs who may (and must, whenever the circle of our revolutionary movements is to be put again in motion) covet and dispute the possession of supreme power, to attain which foreign war and internal compression will be employed most unscrupulously. He is notedly a Republican, but both Legitimists and Orleanists fancy that they can count on him.

We cannot be on good terms with Austria much longer, for that Power, intimately connected with England, is openly thwarting all our purposes and real or imaginary interests in the East.

The affairs of Italy remain in a state of most painful suspense. The hypocritical devotion of our Government to the Papal interest forbids the hope that any essential amelioration can be effected in that country at present, and the peril of allowing that unhappy and distracted portion of Europe to be driven to utter despair has been lately exhibited, and may be yet more clearly exhibited, in renewed attempts at assassination."

It will be observed that this letter confirms, in the strongest language, the reported success of the Emperor's attempt to awaken the sleeping Anglo-phobism of the Parisians, and that he points to the question of the Island of Perim as an available issue upon which a quarrel with Great Britain may be mooted. The commercial and manufacturing classes of France can hardly be expected to oppose an effectual resistance to any measure which can command the enthusiasm of the Army and Navy; and, as the English Government will most assuredly refuse to recede from its positions in the East, the vague rumors of difficulty and collision between the Western Allies, which have been prevalent ever since the 14th of January, will soon begin to concentrate about the Oriental question. A speedy disruption of friendly relations between France and Austria is also spoken of, our readers will observe, as an impending certainty, and the support afforded by Austria to England in the East is alleged as the overt ground of this further complication in the diplomatic world. We have already called attention to the evident alienation of France from Austria, and to the coincident strengthening of the bonds which unite England with Prussia. It is worthy of notice, now, that Austria has recently manifested an unusually friendly disposition towards her rival at North Germany, and that the Vienna Cabinet has even shown some willingness to yield to the policy of Berlin in the grave economical questions which have long been debated between the two Courts. The actual aspect of European affairs is, therefore, not less cloudy and menacing than the internal condition of France herself; and it would really appear that NAPOLEON III. is rapidly gambling away the vast influence which he had acquired for himself and his country by six years of extraordinary and skillful administration. For whatever the seeming strength of such a dynasty as his may be, the stupendous nature of the financial expedients by which he has maintained himself is thoroughly appreciated throughout Europe, and the eventual results of them are still regarded as more than doubtful. England, on the other hand, commands all the influence, invaluable at critical epochs in history, which inheres in the general conviction that her resources are inexhaustible, and that her institutions are solidly founded upon a basis which no revolution can shake. France at peace under a NAPOLEON allied with England, and France at war without the support and countenance of England, are two very different phenomena, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the symptoms, growing daily more and more evident, of coming troubles in the home affairs and the foreign relations of France are already producing their natural effect in the gradual alienation of all the Continental Courts. Russia herself, with all her bitterness against Austria and England, can hardly be relied on as a cordial friend to the master of the Duc DE MALAKOFF. She has been coquetting with France ever since the peace of Paris; but with the hope of estranging the Emperor from his great ally on the other side of the Channel, and NAPOLEON III. can hardly be so unversed in the wiles of women and of Kings, as to suppose that Russia will put herself to the pains of remembering any troublesome promises after she shall have attained the object with which these promises were made. An Italian *coup d'état* might possibly release NAPOLEON from the most dangerous embarrassments of his position. Neither England nor Prussia could very well tender support to Austria in a collision brought on by her oppressive policy in Italy, and by a French intervention in the interest of Italian liberty and independence. Such a collision would find Austria in the complete isolation which now threatens France herself. But the policy of NAPOLEON III., in the Roman States, and his recent but unsuccessful attempt to coerce Sardinia into his "system of repression," are serious obstacles to his taking such a step. He has indeed brought France into such a position by various measures of domestic and foreign policy, that while a foreign war seems to have become his only refuge from a revolution at his palace-gates, it is impossible for him to make any serious war, which will not expose France, alone and unsupported, to the shock of a formidable alliance, and awaken her dreams of another sunrise of Austerlitz to the reality of another and a sadder sunset of Waterloo.

Government Bargains—The Fort Snelling Property.

The testimony given before the Congressional Committee of Investigation in relation to the sale of the Fort Snelling Reservation, though it does not implicate any one as having been absolutely guilty of defrauding the Government, offers some extremely curious and interesting facts in illustration of the manner in which governmental bargains are effected, and the manner in which suitable agents are employed to look after the public interests. A bill having been pushed through Congress just at the close of the Pierce administration, authorizing the sale of such military reservations as were no longer required for military purposes, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Secretary of War immediately after entering upon the performance of his official duties, appears to have thought it his first and most pressing obligation to sell off some of the old forts at the West, though it appears from the testimony of Gen SCOTT that the Secretary did not deem it necessary to ask that officer's advice as to which of the military reservations could be best spared. A Doctor GRAHAM, of Virginia, informed his friend, Secretary FLOYD, in the month of April, 1857, that he was going West, and offered to execute any little commissions the Secretary might entrust him with, towards paying his traveling expenses. The Secretary at once offered to make him an agent for the sale of Fort Snelling, but the shrewd Doctor, notwithstanding his desire for some employment that would help to pay his traveling expenses, declined the offer, because, as he states, he preferred being a purchaser of the property, thinking it would be more advantageous to him than to act as the agent of the Government in selling it; and that he did act shrewdly may be inferred from the circumstance that he did become one of the purchasers of the property.

But the Secretary of War discovered another of his Virginia friends who was willing to act as the agent of the Government in the business. The name of this accommodating gentleman was HEISKELL, and his own account of the manner of his appointment is invested with such an air of innocent simplicity that we quote his own words lest we destroy their charming freshness by an attempt to condense them:

"GOV. FLOYD and I ran a race for the Legislature of Virginia in 1855, against the Know-Nothings, and when the Governor got a place in the Cabinet, I said to him one morning: 'Now, old fellow, we have had rather a hard fight of it together, against the Know-Nothings here, and when you get in office you must not forget me; I want you to give me a place: I want one that will pay not less than $4,000 or $5,000 a year; I don't want anything else.' Said he, 'Well, old boy,' in his way, to me, 'if I can do anything for you, you shall have it.' After he had been here in office for two or three weeks, he wrote a letter to me 'there is nothing here that you would want. There is no office in my gift, or in the gift of the President, that you would have.' Some time in the month of April, he wrote me that he had a little business for me to do that would pay my expenses, and he wanted me to come here; I wrote to him, 'I do not want to do anything that will not pay well.'"

He went to Washington immediately, and was appointed a Commissioner, with Major EASTMAN for his coadjutor, for the sale of Fort Snelling, his pay to be eight dollars a day and traveling expenses. As he had told the Secretary he did not want any place that would be worth less than four thousand dollars a year, there must have been some pickings, or contingent remainders that were not specified, to make up the moderate sum which would satisfy the cravings of his ambition.

Now, with two such Commissioners as Mr. HEISKELL and Major EASTMAN—for Mr. STEELE, who purchased the property, testified that he would not have selected such agents to sell his own lands—and with Dr. GRAHAM on the look-out for a chance to make a good investment, the probabilities were ten to one against the Government obtaining a fair price for the Fort. The Commissioners were empowered to sell by private contract, or public sale, as they might think most advisable, and very oddly they came to the conclusion that it would be best to sell very privately indeed. The reasons they give for their determination are very ingenious, to say the least. There were so many land speculators about, and such an eagerness to get possession of this piece of property that they were fearful if it were put up at a public competition there would be a combination formed to prevent it from bringing the minimum price of $90,000, which Major EASTMAN had fixed upon as its lowest valuation. Having arrived at this very sagacious conclusion, their next step was to offer it at the lowest price to the very man whom they had reason to believe was willing and ready to pay the most for it. There is a beautiful simplicity, an exquisite tenderness of feeling in Major EASTMAN'S testimony in giving his reasons for adopting this course, which we would commend to the serious attention of real estate agents. The Major says in his artless manner:

"We fixed the price at $90,000; after we had gone thus far the question arose as to whom we should first offer it to, and we determined to offer it to Mr. STEELE, for these reasons: he had lived there for about twenty years; he had built him a house, and I believe had possession of all the private property there; he had raised a family of, I think, seven children there, and was still living there; he had made, and he was the only one we knew who had made, an offer to the Government for it, and we thought it no more than justice that we should give him the refusal of it."

Mr. STEELE had been the sutler of the Fort; he knew the value of the property "like a book," and he snapped at the offer at once. After the purchase was made, it very oddly happened that Secretary FLOYD'S Virginia friend who had refused to act as a Commissioner for its sale, was concerned in the purchase, and that Senator SCHELL, brother of our Collector, and his wife, who advanced the money, and Mr. JOHN C. MATHER, another of our Democratic Senators, and in some way connected with the Custom-House, were also partners in the purchase. The "reservation" consists of about 8,000 acres of land, and the price paid for it was $90,000. The Hon. ROBERT SMITH, M. C., from Illinois, testified that he knew the value of the property perfectly well, that he had in vain endeavored to procure some information from the Secretary of War as to the time and terms of sale, and that he would have been willing to sell all his property to procure the means to purchase the "reservation" at four times the price at which it was sold.

The Investigating Committee, in their report, pay Mr. MATHER the compliment of making him the prime mover and chief operator in the whole transaction, and as he had been less wary than Doctor GRAHAM and had accepted an appointment as Commissioner for the sale of Fort Ripley, his complicity in the purchase of Fort Snelling, it is said, taints the whole transaction; and the Committee therefore recommend that, "to chastise so much indecency and incompetency," the whole sale be vacated and the money be returned to the purchasers with interest.

The Central Park Plans.

On Wednesday night the Commissioners of the Central Park, after nearly a month of deliberation upon thirty-three plans for the improvement of the 700 acres so wisely set apart for the relief of the lungs and the delight of the eyes of our metropolitan population in all time to come, set the seals of their final approbation upon four projects, all of them we are glad to be able to say, the production of New-Yorkers by birth, adoption or residence. To the authors of these four plans premiums were awarded in compliance with the advertised system of the Commissioners, and in the following order: To Messrs. C. VAUX and FREDERIC LAW OLMSTED, the first prize of $2,000; to Mr. GUSTIN, the second prize of $1,000; and two prizes, one of $750 and one of $500, to Messrs. MCINTOSH and MILLER, and to Mr. HOWARD DANIELS, respectively. It is a source of legitimate satisfaction that the competition for these prizes should have been sufficiently keen to call out the energies of more than thirty persons capable of framing a respectable scheme for the ornamental improvement of grounds so extensive, and in many respects so difficult of treatment, as those of our Central Park. The art of landscape gardening is still in its infancy among us, and we have even heard it questioned within a very short time, whether this country could boast of a single man equal to the management of the task submitted by the Commissioners to all the talents of the nation. The results of the experiment are eminently satisfactory upon this head, and those who have been distanced in the race may at least console themselves with the reflection that they have deserved well of the community. Nor is it by any means improbable that one and another of them may have contributed hints which will be useful to the artists under whose direction the work of carrying out the plan adopted for the Park may be finally committed. For it will be understood that the rank assigned to the plan of Messrs. OLMSTED and VAUX by the Commissioners, does not entirely exclude from future consideration any suggestions tending to the better development of the ideas which are to preside over the construction of the park. The established character for good sense and liberality of Mr. OLMSTED, the actual Superintendent of the Park, is a sufficient guarantee that any happy improvements upon the plan which he has joined with Mr. VAUX in drawing up, will always meet with every proper and profitable attention. The name of Mr. VAUX is also creditably known from his connection with the lamented Mr. A. J. DOWNING, the pioneer of landscape gardening and of rural architecture in the United States, as well as from some excellent buildings which have been reared in this City under his supervision, the most conspicuous of which is, perhaps, the new banking house of the Bank of New-York, in Wall-street. The prospective importance of the Central Park not to New-York alone, but to the whole country, to which it should be made to offer a type and model of the public pleasure-ground, will require of us a more extended and elaborate notice than we can now bestow upon the various plans subjected to the scrutiny of the Commissioners. But there can be little doubt that in its essential features the plan of Messrs. VAUX and OLMSTED embraces all the leading requisites of a great Park, specifically adapted not alone to the nature of the particular grounds in question, but to the prospective wants of our City also. The provision peculiar to this plan, of transverse roads to be so carried beneath the general level of the rest of the Park as to facilitate the necessary business travel of the City without interrupting the agreeable drives and walks of the grounds, is eminently to be commended. The practicability of piercing such roads, even by tunnelling, has been demonstrated in several European cities, and especially at Salsburg and Naples. The famous grotto of Posilippo admits all the western traffic of the latter capital. Cut through the solid rock, though when or by whom is still matter of contention among antiquarians, it preserves the picturesque character of one of the most picturesque of hills, while it answers perfectly well all the purposes of a great metropolitan thoroughfare.

The estimates of Messrs. VAUX and OLMSTED fall within the limits of the projected expense of the Park, but upon this head the future may be safely left to take care of itself. New-York demands a Park and will have it, be the cost what it may. It is enough that we have formed a practicable plan of operations, and that we fortunately possess in Mr. OLMSTED a Superintendent capable of carrying out our wishes, and honest enough to be safely intrusted with our interests.

The Yrisarri Treaty.

There are prevalent misapprehensions respecting the recent treaty with Nicaragua. While it is assumed by some to be a Protectorate of that Republic, others aver that it is nothing less than virtual annexation. The treaty is neither the one nor the other. It does not in the least disturb the nationality of Nicaragua, and it is a Protectorate of the Transit route simply,—not of the country through whose territory that route passes. Nicaragua authorizes us to secure the safety of the passage to California, by such forces as may be necessary, and assures free ports at either extremity of the route. Such of our citizens as may settle in that country are also guaranteed in the possession of their property, in the free exercise of their religion, and in their personal security. In case the local authorities fail to afford adequate protection, it is stipulated that our own Government may step in and accord it.

All this, it will be seen, falls essentially short of the control implied in a Protectorate, to say nothing of annexation. Nevertheless, the privileges bargained for are valuable, not only in their immediate bearing, but in their results. Under the operation of the treaty, Nicaragua cannot fail to become Americanized—a consummation which her most enlightened citizens have for years desired. Like the entire Central American region, in the heart of which she is situated, her soil and climate are among the finest on earth. There is a prejudice against these countries in respect to their salubrity, but without any adequate foundation. With the exception of the low hot lands near the coast, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras, are among the healthiest, most fertile, and most delightful regions under the sun. Whenever an elevation of 2,000 feet is attained, the purity of the air and the equability of the temperature are conducive in a remarkable degree to bodily vigor and long life. It requires no stretch of faith to believe that our countrymen will rush into a land where all tropical productions abound, and where the gold mines are no less rich than those of California. The American eagle is stretching his wings for the Isthmus. Let us hope that the day of fillibustering is over, and that the era of peaceful emigration, aggressive industry and national good will has fully began.

GENERAL HOUSTON'S PROTECTORATE SPEECH.—On the 20th of April, Senator HOUSTON, of Texas, made his expected speech in advocacy of a Mexican Protectorate, which we find at length in the *National Intelligencer*, of the 27th inst. General H. had offered a resolution some weeks before, to instruct the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of establishing a protectorate by this Government, over Mexico and the Central American States. But he withdrew it and substituted another, contemplating such protectorate for Mexico alone.

General H. commenced by showing the importance of a better state of things in Mexico to his own State of Texas, which has a Mexican frontier of one thousand miles, where savages abound who commit their depredations without the possibility of repression. The relations between the northern States and the British Provinces, he showed, were essentially different. The inhabitants on either side are much the same as if constituting one people—there being little to divide them but a political line.

The idea that Mexico will ever elevate herself from the deplorable condition in which she has fallen, General H. characterized as absurd. And her population is unfit to come into this Union on the footing of equal citizenship. At the same time we cannot consent that her territory should be parcelled out by fillibusters, or that she should fall into the hands of any European power. A Protectorate is then, in his opinion, the policy best, both for us and for Mexico herself.

A Protectorate, he said, might be self-supporting. The revenue of Mexico would sustain it. Our naval force could easily guard her coasts, while five thousand reliable troops, properly garrisoned and distributed, would insure the establishment and preservation of internal order. Thus we should immensely improve the condition of Mexico, and breathe the breath of new life into her nostrils without incurring the loss of a dollar. That distracted republic has become little better than an outlaw among the nations. She has a debt, owing chiefly to England, amounting to some fifty-five millions, of which she does not pay the interest. The assumption of this by the United States, as a consequence of the Protectorate, is too idle a supposition to be entertained. The most Great Britain could expect is that we should see that the portion of the revenue pledged for the interest of the debt was duly placed at the disposal of the bondholders. General HOUSTON referred to the Monroe doctrine, and said he could find no one in either wing of the Capitol who was a member of Congress with himself, when that doctrine was announced in 1823. He proceeded then to discuss at length the principles set forth by President MONROE respecting future attempts of European nations to establish colonies on this continent, for which he expressed his high admiration. The particular form and details of the Protectorate, he declined to specify, preferring that the Committee should be left to their own judgment respecting them. When General H. had concluded, his resolution was, on motion of Mr. SEWARD, laid on the table, and ordered printed.

WEST-POINTERS.—The practical benefit to the country of such an educational institution as the Military Academy at West Point, where the pupils are so thoroughly trained in their scientific studies, is not confined solely to the army. Some of our best civil engineers are graduates of the "Point," and it is a remarkable circumstance that three of them are now at the head of our three great City improvements. The Deputy Street Commissioner, Mr. SMITH, who is the engineer of the Street Department; Mr. GREEN, the Engineer of the new Croton Reservoir, and Mr. VIELE, the Engineer of the Central Park, are all three of them distinguished graduates from the Military Academy. It will be well for the interests of the City if men of similar scientific ability can always be placed in charge of our public improvements.

SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

ITS TWELFTH MEETING—AT BALTIMORE.

The Welcome and the Organization.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 28, 1858.

Baltimore was luminous last evening with the lights of the scientific world—at least of this new world—the cars from all points coming in loaded with savans from far and near to attend the twelfth meeting of the *American Association for the Advancement of Science*. The Gilmor House and Barnum's, on Calvert-street, were their head-quarters, from which points, and from scores of hospitable mansions, swarmed up to the Maryland Institute this morning hundreds of men famed more or less widely for their familiarity with the secrets of nature. Some of them, they say, could tell you, if you had any earthly or heavenly object in knowing, just what time of tide it is now in the inner ring of Saturn. Some of them, the story goes, are better up on the Flora and the Fauna of outlandish countries than on the ways and means of their own Christian wives and children, and some of them dream only in a language whereof the monosyllables are as long as a Polish Count's name. The order of preliminary exercises was a call in an ante-chamber of the Institute, where the Local Committee, headed by Dr. LEWIS H. STEINER, made the acquaintance of each member as he registered his name, and gave him a certificate that entitled him and all the ladies that accompanied him to gratuitous visions of all the lions of the Monumental City, and invited him to some gorgeous entertainment for every evening of his stay in town. The reception certainly was well managed to make every one feel that his presence was a pleasure. Next, all passed to the Grand Hall, which, by partitions of screens, had been so divided as to make two large rooms. In the front one a platform was erected for the officials, flanked and fronted with convenient seats and desks for the Fourth Estate.

At 10½ A. M., Professor CASWELL, of Providence, R. I., announced the meeting open, and asked the Rev. Dr. A. C. Cox to make a prayer.

Dr. Cox spread a manuscript before him, and with eyes directed alternately to it and to heaven, uttered a most pertinent petition to the Author of Wisdom for wisdom; to discern the laws of tides, storms, winds, to discover the method of the stars, and learn how the foundations of the earth were planted, to understand the habits of animals and the reasoning of men. When, with the recitation of Our Lord's Prayer, he had ended,

Professor CASWELL announced that neither the President, Professor JEFFRIES WYMAN, nor the Vice-President, Professor JOHN E. HOLBROOK, was present, and that the first duty of the Convention would be to fill the Chair.

Superintendent BACHE moved that Prof. ALEXIS CASWELL, presiding officer of the last Convention, be Chairman of this. It being seconded by Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, and put, the motion was carried by acclamation.

Mayor THOMAS SWANN and the Local Committee then rising, in a brief and happy speech, welcomed the distinguished vistors to Baltimore,—not as Chairman of the Local Committee, but as first officer of the city which felt itself honored by the visit.

Professor CASWELL, responding, assured the Mayor that no formal welcome was necessary to apprise them of the interest of Baltimore in scientific pursuits. Her invitation to the Association, the merited fame of her sons and of her institution, her Maryland Institute, whose doors were opened to their use, her distinguished and intelligent hospitality, the Mayor's own name embalmed in a professorship endowment, were all before His Honor's words in welcoming them. He assured His Honor that the body was not composed of fancy men,—they were all working men, hard-used, and toughly elaborated, never treating science as an abstract thing for the entertainment of their leisure, but as a most practical matter; believing that science failed to achieve its highest objects if it failed to lighten the labors of man and to render them productive.

These compliments safely over, the Chairman announced that the General Secretary, Prof. WM. CHAUVENET, was absent, owing to sickness, and that he had for the same reason, declined the further duties of that office. The Standing Committee at once nominated, and the Association unanimously elected, Prof. W. M. GILLESPIE, LL. D., (of Union College,) General Secretary.

The next business was balloting for six additional members of the Standing Committee, with the following results: Professors WOLCOTT GIBBS, of New-York; STEPHEN ALEXANDER, of Princeton; JAMES H. COFFIN, of Easton; JOHN L. LECONTE, of Philadelphia; Prof. LAPHAM and Rev. Dr. LYNCH, of Charleston. It was agreed to divide the Association into two sections—of Physics and Geology, which are to be simultaneously in session, and each to divide itself into sub-sections as its business presses.

Soon after, the body met in sections. The Geological made Professor SWALLOW, of Missouri, Chairman; Dr. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, of Baltimore, Secretary, and Prof. DANA, of New-Haven; Prof. JACKSON, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. MORRIS, of Baltimore, its Standing Committee, and adjourned to Wednesday. The Physical Section, which has a strong savor of mathematics in all its points, made Prof. HENRY Chairman and Prof. RUNKE, of Harvard, Secretary. After which, the Physical Section whetted its appetite with a single paper, and then went to dinner. The entertainment of the evening is to be the Mayor's Reception at the new Assembly Rooms,—when the belles, whose charms knock the wisdom out of the wisest, and the far-famed beauties of Baltimore, are expected to be out in full flower and force. F. T.

Mayor Swann's Levee and Banquet.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday has the following account of the entertainment given to the members of the Association by Mayor SWANN on the evening previous:

The company numbered between six and seven hundred. Among the prominent guests were Gov. Hicks, Professors Bache, Henry, Pierce and others, Senators Crittenden, Douglas, Hunter and Seward, and the Hon. Messrs. Davis, Harris, Ricaud, and a number of members of the House were expected, but the pending of the Kansas question in both Houses prevented them from leaving Washington.

The company commenced arriving about 9 o'clock and for an hour after that fresh accessions were constantly made to the number present. After leaving the withdrawing rooms they joined in the promenade through the main hall, and were received by the Mayor. The ladies were in full evening dress, and looked as lovely as Baltimore ladies always do under such circumstances, whilst the families of the guests from abroad were the objects of special attention. Several hours were delightfully spent in listening to the fine music, and in participating in the various sources of enjoyment, of which the occasion was fruitful. The learned savans, whose morning exercises at the Institute had puzzled ordinary observers, were found to have genial qualities not overgrown with the technicalities of science, and gave themselves up to the spirit of the scene in a way that proved they were susceptible to its pleasant attractions.

At midnight, the supper room was thrown open and the company invited to the enjoyment of its abundant delicacies. The entertainment, in every respect, was a happy affair, most liberally got up by Mayor SWANN, and did honor to his hospitality and to the city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 29.

The members of the Scientific Convention were entertained at a splendid banquet by the Historical Society at the Atheneum Building this evening. To-morrow they visit the public institutions and partake of an entertainment at Barnum's Hotel.

FINE ARTS.—Mr. TROYE, an artist who has passed some time in the East, is now exhibiting at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway, the fruits of his sojourn in Bible Lands. There are five pictures, of large size, representing "A Syrian Ploughman," probably the most primitive agriculturalist of the world; "The Sea of Galilee;" "A Bazaar in Damascus;" "The River Jordan;" and a large and well authenticated representation of "The Dead Sea." Mr. TROYE encamped for seventeen days on the fatal shores of this Sea, in order to complete the sketch of the present picture. Those who have visited the spot pronounce it an excellent representation.

Obituary.

Col. Wm. R. CANNON, a distinguished citizen of Mississippi, died at Columbus on the 15th inst. He was a native of South Carolina, but had occupied a prominent position in politics in Mississippi for many years.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Canals.

A NEW LOAN OF HALF A MILLION—OFFICIAL NOTICE WITH RESPECT TO DRAFTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 29.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund will issue proposals to-morrow for a loan of $500,000 at 5 per cent. LEO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALBANY, Thursday, April 29.

By an official notice from the Canal Department, all holders of Canal Commissioners' drafts, drawn prior to Jan. 1, 1858, are required to transmit a list of the same, with the name of the Commissioner who made the draft, the person to whom payable, together with date and amount of each—to the Auditor of the Canal Department, on or before the 20th of May next. All parties having transferred the same, and desiring to claim such portion of accrued interest as may be their share, must send notice of same to the Auditor by the same date, or their claims will be considered waived.

Decision in the Sewing Machines Case—United States Circuit Court.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, April 29.

In the sewing-machine cases in the United States Circuit Court here, verdicts have been rendered in six cases, sustaining the claims of the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company; and GROVER & BAKER Sewing-Machine Company to the rough surface and spring pressure feed. Damages assessed at $25 for each machine made in violation.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 29.

Nos. 4 and 9.—The Ocean Tow Boat Company *vs.* the ship *Ocean Queen* and Charles Hill *et al. vs.* the Mail Steamship Company.—Reargument continued for the Steamship Company, and concluded for the Tow Boat Company.

No. 94.—Jas. Marks *vs.* Michael Dickson *et al.*—Argument commenced for plaintiff, and continued for defendant.

Loss of the Brig John Marston.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 29.

We have Rio dates to March 21. The brig *John Marston*, of Baltimore, was lost on Key Verd. The captain and crew were saved and brought here by the brig *Humboldt*, bound from St. Thomas for Guano Island. Insured here.

The Crevasse at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 29.

The crevasse has caused a new break in the repairs, and it will now be impossible to stop it until the river falls.

Committed on Charge of Uttering Counterfeit Notes.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Friday, April 29.

GEORGE O. KEACH was committed to-day, after a protracted trial, on the charge of uttering altered bank notes of the Provincial Bank, Canada East. He is committed to await the requisition of the Canadian authorities.

Upsetting of a Pilot Boat—Loss of Life.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, April 29.

By the upsetting of a pilot-boat last night, while attempting to board the ship *Pilgrim* off this harbor, WALTER WALSH, pilot, and two boys were drowned.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City—A Typhoon—The Emancipation Rumor in Havana—Reported Resignation of the Captain-General—Mexico and San Domingo—Importation of Chinese Laborers.

The steamship *Empire City*, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, from Havana, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Empire City* left New-Orleans April 20, and arrived at Havana on the 23d at sunrise. After connecting with steamship *Granada*, left for New-York on the following day at 8 A. M.; three hours later saw steamer *Philadelphia*, bound in from New-York.

Left in port steamers *Granada* and *Isabel*, the former awaiting the arrival of the *Philadelphia*, the latter to sail the next morning for Charleston, *via* Key West.

On the 26th, at 10½ P. M., the *Empire City*, while steaming over a smooth sea, light airs stirring only for some time previously, was struck by a typhoon blowing from the northwest, with the utmost violence, heeling the ship over, blowing the sails from their gaskets, parting the boat lashings, and tossing the boats up like egg shells. The sea, lit occasionally by vivid flashes of lightning, seemed a black plane flecked with snowy drifts. After some 15 minutes the weight of the first blast passed on, and its strength thereafter gradually abating, finally stood at a strong gale, which lasted the night and the following day the ship riding handsomely a very heavy sea. Before the squall struck the ship the atmosphere had indicated an approaching danger—a light fitful breeze played around the compass—dark angry masses of clouds rendered darker by occasional gleaming of the moon through their insterstices, rolled up apparently to a common centre about the zenith, while frequent lightnings flashed vividly from out their depths. This typhoon occurred in lat. 33° 50', long. 76° 55', and seemed a startling intruder on a quiet April night.

Since leaving Hatteras the *Empire City* has experienced fine weather, latter part hazy. On the 25th, at 10½ A. M., lat. 26° 50', lon. 79° 58', signaled herm. brig *Harriet M. Silvery*, of Searsport, standing to north and west.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, April 23, 1858.

The quiet citizens of Havana were greatly alarmed by the report brought by the last New-York steamer of a project on foot for the emancipation of Slavery in Cuba. The emancipation act refers to the Portugese and not the Spanish Colonies. I do not doubt that there is a strong party in Cuba in favor of free labor, but the Spanish Government could never inspire the Slaveholders with sufficient confidence. If we could get abundance of substitutes for the Africans, and there were free men forced by law to work, very few would oppose the emancipation, if accompanied by a fair indemnization for the losses that planters would naturally sustain. Those most opposed to Slavery here are the Slaveholders themselves. The Spanish mercantile community would, of course, object, as the discontinuance of the African Slave-Trade would deprive them of the principle source of their wealth. During the late excitement they were the most virulent in their abuse of the Government and determination to resist the measure. The whole affair has blown over.

It is positively asserted by all classes of the community that General CONCHA has sent in his resignation, and that his successor will probably arrive here in May or June. It would be impossible to narrate all the idle rumors afloat with reference to this rather sudden change in Spanish politics; but I think the most natural inference is, that the General, having more than served out the usual term of office, his brother has forewarned him of the danger of removal, in view of the many competitors for the office, and that he has wisely determined to have it appear that he has voluntarily resigned his office. So it will be published in the Government journals at least. As usual, when a Captain General is about leaving this Island, the public always give their views as to his wealth and honesty. In this case opinion is divided. Some say that he has amassed a princely fortune, and others, that he leaves our midst as poor and honest as when he first came. This question can be decided better when the new Marquis settles himself down quietly at Madrid. If poor he will live as such, if not, he will not be the exception to the general rule, that all *parvenues* are fond of display.

The state of dissolution into which the Mexican Republic seems to have irretrievably sunk, fills the minds of the Spaniards with the worst fears for the future existence of that unfortunate country. They now abandon all hopes of building up an Anti-American Party for the purpose of preventing the ambitious Yankees from absorbing the country. A few years ago the *Diario de la Marina* was very energetic in its leaders in defence of the favorite theory, but, unfortunately, the Mexicans could, or would not be persuaded, and the same paper now gravely informs its readers that Mexico must soon pass into our hands, either by purchase, or by the combined efforts of Southern filibusters or disaffected Mexicans. The Republic of Santo Domingo is about on a par with its sister in this respect, the more to be regretted by the Spaniards, as SEOANE'S celebrated plans for bringing about a change in favor of Spanish interests so signally failed. There is no doubt that the *Diario* will soon be forced into the candid confession that the Latin race is melting away before the sturdy Anglo-Saxon, so very fast that even Cuba will shortly be considered as unsafe. Your late articles on Cuba have created considerable sensation here. It advances ideas that are entirely new to our folks. Heretofore the South has always been considered the most interested in a change.

The Home Government has just conceded permission for the introduction of *sixty thousand* Chinese into this island. This is truly a noble step towards the final adoption of a new system of labor, from which our Southern planters may derive an important lesson. This number will undoubtedly be doubled, as the importers will readily find the means of concealing from the officials the true and correct list of their cargoes. As long as the Celestials continue giving such brilliant results, there will be no opposition on the part of the planters. Notwithstanding these liberal concessions on the part of the Home Government, such is the vicious nature of the Spaniards, that the slave trade was never more active than at present. Vessels continue fitting out in this and other ports, and hardly a week elapses without our receiving authenticated intelligence of cargoes being successfully landed all along the coasts of the island. General CONCHA cannot possibly be ignorant of this fact, and if he really does not receive any compensation from the trade, and wishes to preserve his character free from blemish, he should show the energy that distinguished his dynasty last Fall: otherwise, impartial observers will naturally ascribe his former activity to a foolish wish to appear honest, when subsequent events prove him to be grossly remiss.

The want of rain is generally felt in all parts of the Island. To such an extent has the drought reached that the cattle have scarcely anything to eat—the tops of the cane, the usual food during the grinding season, being as dry as chaff. Fires have also contributed to swell the losses of the planters, as the fields now burn with a rapidity that would defy the exertions even of New-York firemen.

The small-pox is still at work among us, carrying off hundreds, and leaving the balance with ineffaceable marks of its presence.

Important from Brazil.

SETTLEMENT OF THE QUARREL WITH PARAGUAY—RIVERS OPENED TO ALL NATIONS.

We learn by the *Arabia* that telegraphic advices had been received in London from Lisbon, announcing the arrival of the *Medway* from Rio de Janeiro, with intelligence to the 16th of March. It is of considerable importance.

The difference that threatened a rupture between Brazil and Paraguay has been arranged.

The rivers are to be opened to the flags of all nations up to Cuyaba, the capital of the most central province of Brazil.

War was almost inevitable between Gen. URQUIZA and Buenos Ayres.

The steamer brings £400,000 sterling in bills of the Mana Bank, guaranteed by the Brazilian Government.

The better kind of Coffee was quoted at from 4,000 to 5,000 reis, and the stock was reduced to 60,000 bags.

Later From Mexico.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, April 23.

By the arrival yesterday from Vera Cruz of the Spanish brig *Deseo*, we have a copy of *El Heraldo*, of the 11th inst., published in the city of Mexico. We find in it nothing of particular interest beyond a brief account of the operations in Guadaljara, up to the time of its evacuation by PARRODI and the entrance of the troops of OSOLLO.

It appears that on the 13th ult. Col. ANTONIO ROSAS LANDA, with 200 men, "pronounced" and took the castle, which he held until the 15th, under a continual fire. An agreement was then entered into with the federal chiefs, by which he was permitted to retire from the city with his men and two pieces of artillery.

PARRODI, with 1,000 men, afterwards entered the city and commenced erecting fortifications, but the work was interrupted by dissensions between his men and the National Guard. The latter deserted on the night of the 23d, and PARRODI foresaw that he would be unable to hold the place. OSOLLO made a triumphant entry on the 22d, with upwards of 3,000 men, who were immediately joined by the troops left in the city, and the correspondent states that PARRODI made his escape in a coach and fled from the city. His story is not a very clear one, for he does not state that PARRODI was abandoned by all his troops, but yet by his account leaves us to infer that he fled, a solitary fugitive.

In another place *El Heraldo* states that on the 6th of the present month PARRODI was at Lagos, and says, sneeringly: "He intends directing his steps towards this capital, in case he should not find the road to San Luis secure. We are assured that he is at present occupied in writing a manifesto to the nation."

A letter of the 30th ult. from Colima, in the south of Mexico, states that JUAREZ, the Constitutional President, is in that city with his Ministry and has established the head-quarters of the Constitutional Government there.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A fine performance of MENDELSSOHN'S oratorio of "Elijah" was given last night by the New-York Harmonic Society, assisted by Mme. D'ANGRI, Miss MILNER, Herr FORMES, Mr. PERRINO, &c. The solos were excellently rendered, and the choruses went with more steadiness than we have been accustomed to expect from the previous performances of this Society—showing that a generous effort to please the public is, after all, the best art master. Herr FORMES sang the important music of *Elijah* with classic breadth and grandeur, and declaimed the words with a clearness which might well be imitated by some of his associates. The orchestra and chorus were effective, and free from that languor which is so apt to overtake one or the other in the performance of works like the present. In all respects the oratorio was finely given, and merits repetition.

CONCERT.—When in a moment of rashness we stated that "The New-York American Music Association or Society Mainly for the Advancement of American Art" was dead, we committed an obituary blunder. The N. Y. A. M. A. or S. M. for the A. of A. is, we are happy to say, alive and kicking. That mighty instrument, the Seal of the Association, once more stamps the golden promise of the programme. To night the last miscellaneous concert of the season will be given at Dodworth's, and we are happy to see the names of several distinguished artists added to the friends of native music as performers; that remarkable pianist, Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, being of the number. Six pieces on the programme are of American origin; the remainder, standard works by Italian, English and German composers. The admission to these entertainments is but fifty cents, and we know of no cheaper way of encouraging a wholesome art-impulse than by being present.

ORERATIC RUMOR.—It is rumored that MAX MARTZEEK will give a series of operatic performances at Niblo's Garden, commencing on the 10th of May.

City Items.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE COLOSSAL FETE.—From the report of the Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Crystal Palace Charity Fête, Mr. J. V. DE FORREST, we learn that the whole number of tickets received at the door on the night of the fête was 6,365; of which 4,805 were double tickets, 864 ladies' tickets, and 696 complimentary tickets. From the sale of the double tickets $9,610 should have been realized, and from the ladies' tickets $864,—$10,474 altogether,—but Mr. DE FORREST says the whole amount of the money which he has received thus far is only $9,629 30. The expenses so far have been altogether $6,235 53. There are still about $1,500 worth of bills out. The balance on hand is $3,392 77. About $1,112 worth of goods are claimed to have been lost at the *soirée*. The Hunter Woodis Society declines to make conditions with any persons claiming to have lost property at the Crystal Palace on the night of April 8. Eminent counsel, it is said, have given their opinion that the Committee cannot be held responsible for the lost property. The person who hired the hat room for the evening at $200, has not paid up, it is said.

The election of an Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of NOAH L. FARNHAM, took place last evening. The ballots were cast by each fire company at its respective engine house, and they will be counted to-night by the Inspectors at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-street. It is generally believed that WM. HACKETT, of Engine Company No. 20, has received a plurality of votes.

The stated meeting of the Board of Aldermen was not held yesterday. There was no quorum. The Board will meet on Monday.

Judge WHITING has removed his law offices, and is now located in the new TIMES Building fronting on the Park. His address is WHITING & CLARK, No. 40 Park-row.

Ex-Judge SANDFORD, of the Supreme Court, who died several years ago, is one of the corporators named in the act incorporating the New-York Law College, recently passed by the Legislature. Several of those named in the bill were not aware that they were thus honored until it became a law.

The meeting of the Police Commissioners, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed to Monday, at 1 P. M. The business before the Board at the next meeting will be its reorganization for the ensuing twelve months, and the election of a Commissioner in place of Mr. PERIT.

Sea and Ship News.

WHITTAKER'S SIDE-SCREW PROPELLER.—Capt. WHITTAKER'S new side-screw propeller steamer *Charlotte Vanderbilt*, which was noticed by us some time since as being nearly ready for her trial trip, is advertised by Marshal RYNDERS to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock M., to satisfy claims of GRANT, BURTON and others. The vessel lies at the foot of Sixth-street, East River, and has had her original reliable eccentric valve-gear, working by link motion, taken off from the oscillating engines, and a new and untried experimental gearing applied. This was against the wishes of Captain WHITTAKER, the inventor and designer of the boat. The method of propulsion proposed is novel and apparently very simple and effective, involving no new principles, but depending upon the use of well-apportioned conditions in a new form, so as to secure the greatest economy and efficiency.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo* left Liverpool for New-York on the 16th instant, and is consequently only 14 days out. She had 35 passengers and £9,000 in specie. The *Edinburg* from Glasgow, sailed on the same day, and the *Borussia* sailed from Hamburg on the 15th. These steamers have probably been detained by heavy westerly gales. The pleasure trip of the *Ericsson* to the Mediterranean this Summer has been given up for the lack of patrons. She was towed from Greenpoint on Wednesday, and take her place on the Bremen route. The *Quaker City* has been sold, and her proposed excursion will also be abandoned, it is said, for the same cause. The steamship *Africa* carried out 134 passengers.

The United States steam frigate *Merrimac*, from Callao, came to anchor in the bay of Panama, on the 19th. Mr. BERLIN, United States Secretary of Legation to Chili, "gave a brilliant ball" to the officers of the frigate *Merrimac* previous to her sailing for Peru.

The Liverpool *Telegraph*, of April 17, says: "The French and German emigrants who were cast ashore off Chichester Harbor, in the American bark *Petria*, have embarked on board the *Liverpool*, (of London,) to proceed to their destination, New-York. They have been in a very distressed condition and some of them have lost the whole of their little property. The bark is undergoing repairs at Portsmouth."

A steamer has been placed upon the route between Provincetown and Boston, to make a weekly trip between the two places the present season.

The steamer *Southerner*, which for several months past has been lying at the foot of Tenth-street, E. R., was sold by auction on Wednesday, at the Merchants' Exchange, bringing $10,025; L. M. HOFFMAN & Co., Auctioneers]; only half what she sold for six months ago. The *Southerner* was badly shaken up in a heavy gale of wind last Fall, and put into Norfolk almost a wreck. She came North under steam, but has not been to sea since.

The steamship *Jamestown*, Capt. PARRISH, arrived at her usual hour yesterday afternoon, from Richmond and Norfolk, bringing several hundred barrels of fresh Spring vegetables, and other freight. There were 26 cabin, and 21 steerage passengers. The excellent accommodations afforded by the *Jamestown* and *Roanoke*, their perfect sea-going qualities, and particularly the regularity of their trips, make them favorites with the public. The Summer travel by them northward, is already perceptibly increasing, and in a few weeks each steamer will be well filled.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 1.

I.—FROM UTAH AND THE WEST—Interest from Salt Lake City—Narrative of an Escaped Mormon—BRIGHAM YOUNG likely to retreat—From our Special Correspondent at Fort Leavenworth.

II.—A EUROPEAN WAR—By a "States"-man.

III.—WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE—From our Special Correspondents.

IV.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Fall of Lucknow—Constitution-Making—"Caution to the North"—France and her Emperor—A Calculation worth Making—The Kansas Bill—Finale of the Revolution in Peru—Ratification of the Yrisarri Treaty—Rights and Wrongs—Our Relations with New-Granada—Another Steamboat Slaughter—Sentiment of the World on Slavery.

V.—CALIFORNIA NEWS—Letter from "Podgers."

VI.—IMPORTANT FROM NEW-GRANADA.

VII.—INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

VIII.—PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.

IX.—SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN, DOMESTIC, CITY AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

X.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—The English Kansas Bill—The Committee of Conference.

XI.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full and Accurate Reports of the Produce and Live-Stock Markets in New-York for the week ending April 28—Movements of Breadstuffs—Miscellaneous Items—Prepared expressly for this Paper.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
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Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau streets.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**

MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen: On the night of the 17th instant my store, No. 56 Maiden lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being 18 hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall; they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES AHRENFELDT,
Importer of China and Porcelain Ware,
No. 50 Murray-st.

NEW-YORK Feb. 18, 1858.

The above safe can be seen at our depôt,
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
Opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c.**

The largest assortment in the City, of the best quality, RETAILED AT THE LOWEST PRICES, at our stores Corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, AND No. 556 BROADWAY, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED. CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

☞ **Parties Refitting their Houses with** Gas-Fixtures are invited to examine our new and beautiful patterns of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., which we will sell at very moderate prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Just Opened—Those Elegant** FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES, The most beautiful articles of the kind ever imported, from $4 50 upwards. Also, new styles of VASES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, CHANDELIERS, &c. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strap**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye—Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Boys' Straw Caps,** At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **The Musard Soft Hats for Boys,** At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

☞ **Clothing.**

The Subscribers intend, about May 1, to open the first floor of their premises, on the corner of BROADWAY AND GRAND STS. with a new stock of Goods; and in connection they desire to state that one of the partners will remain at their present place of business, on Cherry and Catharine sts., where they will continue to keep, as heretofore, a well-selected assortment of FRESH GOODS FOR CITY TRADE. Likewise all kinds of OUTFITS FOR VOYAGES AND TRAVELING. At this place, their customers, for whom it may be more convenient, can depend upon the best attention to their wants, and a strong desire to merit a continuance of their favors.

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Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry st.

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Shoes for Children,
Shoes for Misses,
Shoes for Boys.
Shoes for Ladies.
Ladies' 12s. and 14s. Gaiters,
Ladies' Heeled Gaiters,
Ladies' Promenade Gaiters,
Gentlemen's Patent Leather
Boots and seasonable goods for the million, at very low prices. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

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Royal Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50; Brussels, 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.

All Wool Ingrains, 38 cents to 75 cents.

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THREE-PLY CARPETS.....7s. and 8s. per Yard.
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No. 315 Canal-st.

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☞ **Bigelow's Brussels!!**

Suitable for reception rooms, libraries, dining rooms, chambers, offices and churches.
Small figures and beautiful styles.
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☞ **A Remarkable Saving in the Cost of Iron Railings.**—Messrs. CUTTER & CO., No. 65 Nassau st., (room No. 1,) are furnishing Fuller's patent Iron Railing at about half the price charged for an inferior article by other manufacturers. They challenge a comparison in quality of material, style and cheapness.

☞ **Ladies, if you wish good Gaiter Boots,** with or without heels, at 12s. per pair, Slippers and Ties at 6s., Boys' Patent Leather Boots, with Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal st.

☞ **Misses' Leghorn and Braid Bloomers** in white, brown, and silver gray colors, just received and for sale by A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

☞ **Twenty Different Style of Caps for Boys,** At GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway.

MARRIED.

YOUNG—TOYE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 27, by the Rev. S. D. Burchard, Mr. EDWARD P. YOUNG to Miss JEANNETTE TOYE, all of this City.

BRINCKERHOFF—HOOPLE.—In this City, on Thursday April 29, by the Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D. D., Mr. T. W. BRINCKERHOFF to Miss MARY E., daughter of Wm. H. Hoople, Esq., all of this City.

MYERS—PARTRIDGE.—BLISS—PARTRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, April 28, in the South Congregational Church, by the Rev. Joseph H. Myers, PETER M. MYERS, of this City, to ANNA WARD, and at the same time and place, by the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, HENRY J. BLISS, of La Grosse, Wis., to HARRIET HEMMOS, both daughter of Samuel D. Partridge, Esq., of Brooklyn.

WALLACE—PEASE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, April 28, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, WILLIAM P. WALLACE, of New-York, to EUNICE B. PEASE, of Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

PARET—HOPPING.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday morning, April 29, by the Rev. Mr. See, STEPHEN PARET Jr., of this City, to E. LIZZIE, daughter of Albert G. Hopping, of Mount Vernon.

DIED.

TELFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 28, after a short illness, Mrs. DORCAS TELFORD, aged 71 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, James F. Telford and son in-law, John Morton, are requested to attend her funeral this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her son in-law, No. 584 Canal-st., without further notice.

BALEY.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 28, JAMES D. BALEY, aged 56 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, which will take place on Saturday next, at 4 P. M., from his late residence, No. 44 West 24th-st.

GAGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 28, LUKE GAGE, Esq., in the 87th year of his age deeply and universally regretted by a large circle of affilised relatives and friends.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 698 Greenwich-st., on Friday the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely. His friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

HODGKIN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, April 28, of croup, SARAH JANE, daughter of Sarah Jane Hodgkin, aged 5 years and 5 months.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral at No. 245 Smith-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, April 30, without further notice.

KELLOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 29, EDWARD KELLOGG, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., on Saturday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LANGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 28, CATHARINE F., wife of William J. Langdon, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist E. Church, in Washington-street, this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ESTCOURT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 29, at her residence, Sands st., ANNIE, wife of H. J. Estcourt, formerly of Bristol, England, in the 29th year of her age.

☞ NYKESS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, April 27, SUSAN AMANDA, second daughter of Samuel Aness.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity M. E. Church, on Friday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Sing Sing, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, April 28, Mr. ISAAC SMITH, in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. T. N. Underhill, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—At Port Richmond, S. I., of a lingering illness, Mrs. EMMA S., wife of Eugene C. Thompson, aged 28 years, 10 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Samuel Willett, Esq., at Flushing, L. I., this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely.

☞ Yarmouth N. S. papers please copy.

WISWALL.—At New-Orleans, on Monday, April 19, SAMUEL WISWALL, son of the late Capt. Samuel Wiswall, of this City.

The relatives and friends, and those of his brother, William J. Wiswall, are requested to attend his funeral without further invitation, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner of 28th-st., on Saturday, May 1, at 2½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PECK.—At Flushing, on Wednesday, April 28, after a lingering illness, Mrs. CAROLINE PECK, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Sunday, May 2, at 2 P. M.

BRAY.—At Washington, Warren Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, April 21, Mrs. EUPHEMIA BRAY, aged 75 years, widow of John T. Bray.

BLAIR.—At Matthaven, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, April 28, Miss JANET BLAIR, a native of Scotland, and late of No. 125 Thompson-st., New York City, aged 67.

The funeral will take place from Mr. D. Rae's residence at Matthaven, this day, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

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INSTRUCTION

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer Session of this School will commence on MONDAY, May 3, next. Pupils prepared for College or business.

For Circulars, containing terms, &c., address Principal.

FISHKILL

FEMALE SEMINARY AND RIDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, now in successful operation. Pupils received at any time, and charged only from date of entrance. Circulars supplied by SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway. Reference, V. W. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 88 John-st. E. P. ACKERMAN, Principal.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—Appleton's Buildings, No. 346 Broadway. Parents in quest of Schools for their children, Principals requiring competent Teachers, and Teachers desiring profitable engagements, are respectfully invited to call at the rooms of SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway, N. B.—Teachers wanted.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE, NINETEEN MILES FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, VIA NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The Summer term of this School will commence on Monday, May 3. The terms are, for boys under 13 years of age, studying the English branches, $200 a year. Those of the classical department $200 per annum. This institution has been established for a limited number, and in operation 6 years. Persons desirous of an interview with the Principal will leave their address with A. H. LOCKWOOD, Esq., No. 160 Broadway.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school for boys, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 23d term on Monday, May 3, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home, and to afford the best facilities for the improvement of the mind and heart. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. R. ROE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or on application to the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—(Opposite 70th-st.) reopens May 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which every opportunity is improved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. W. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars may be had from WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MISS PARSONS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 112 Church-st., New-Haven, Conn.—Number limited. MISS ELIZABETH PARSONS will receive as immediate members of her family, six young ladies, as pupils, who can receive instruction in any of the English branches, with Latin, French, German, Spanish or Italian language Board, with instruction, per annum (washing not included,) $280. Next term will commence on May 5. Circulars, containing further particulars, can be obtained with references, by application as above.

GUILMETTE VOCAL INSTITUTE, NO. 6 UNION-SQUARE.—The Spring term for Solfeggi and Glee singing will commence on Wednesday evening, May 5, at 7½ o'clock. A class for vocal teachers, ladies and gentlemen who may wish to acquire Dr. Guilmette's system of vocal education, will also be organized on the succeeding evening, Thursday, May 6, at the same hour. Terms $10, in advance—20 lessons.
Private instructions as usual, to speakers and singers.
CHAS. GUILMETTE, M. D.,
Professor of Vocal Physiology and Pathology.

WARWICK INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term of the Warwick Institute, Warwick, Orange County, New-York, will commence on Monday, the 17th of May next. $120 will pay for the board and tuition of a pupil in the English branches for one academic year of 44 weeks. Circulars may be obtained at No. 31 Park-row, No. 248 Greenwich-st., and No. 92 6th-av., New-York; at the corner of Court and Douglas sts., Brooklyn; or of W. L. BENEDICT, Secretary Warwick Institute, Warwick, N. Y.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Resident teacher of French, &c. German in the family. The Summer season commences Monday, May 3. Boys will return under the charge of a teacher, on Monday afternoon, from 27th-st. depôt. Apply at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 2 Nassau st., or address the Principal.

WILLIAM B. STOUGHTON'S FAMILY School, at Summit, distant forty minutes from New-York City, per express train, on Morris and Essex Railroad. Parents who desire a country home, and not exactly a boarding-school, for their sons, are invited to call. German, French, and Lessons on Piano, by competent instructors. Summer session, of five months, will commence May 3.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A LADY RESIDING NEAR the city of Bridgeport, Conn., will receive into a private family eight children, from six to twelve years of age, to educate. Terms, $126 per year. References: the Rev T. T. Guion, Brooklyn, L. I.; Mrs. M. A. King, No. 197 East Broadway, New York. For further reference and circulars, apply to H. OLMSTEAD, Esq., Box No. 166 Bridgeport, Conn.

A EUROPEAN LADY, HAVING ALWAYS moved in the best society, and speaking the French language with the purest Parisian accent, wishes to give French conversation and reading Lessons to ladies and gentlemen, either at her residence, No. 52 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or at the residences of the applicants. Applications received daily, from 9 to 10 A. M. and from 1 to 4 P. M.

WOLCOTT INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD CONN.—REV. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., RECTOR.—Summer session of this Family School for boys commences May 18. Home comforts, parental discipline, maternal care, and judicious cultivation of health, mind and manners, are the characteristics of this Institution. For circulars address the Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 39th semi-annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 7. Circulars can be obtained of RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway; WILLIAM WOBE, No. 68 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office, and No. 33 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and of the Principal, D. S. ROWE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., HUDSON RIVER Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term of 14 weeks. For particulars address the Principal at the Institute, or call on Professor R. C. FLACK, at International Hotel, No. 367 Broadway, before 9 A. M., or between 2 and 3 P. M., each day.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.—Next session will commence May 6. Circulars can be obtained at No. 244 Pearl-st., New-York, or by addressing
C. G. HAZELTINE, } Principals.
J. A. FOWLER, }

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 3. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st.; Messrs. RAYNOR & CO., No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal.

A GENTLEMAN, A PROFESSOR OF COLlege, desires board in a family where he can prepare pupils for either the counting-house or College. Has been tutor in Europe. Address O. P., Union square Post-Office, New-York, or this Office.

BOARD, INSTRUCTION AND CARE FOR boys pupils in Westport, Conn. Terms $120 per year. For information, inquire of FRANCIS BROWN, No. 124 Chatham-st., or of S. C. HERRING, Esq., Broadway, New-York. Applications made to ABEL WHITLOCK.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—AT Mount Vernon, Weschester County, N. Y. The Summer term of this School will commence on the first Monday in May. For Circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

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E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, near Middletown, Conn. $110 for five months, from May 3. Call at No. 321 Broadway, from 3 to 5 P. M., two days, and see the Principal.

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MISS FORBES' SCHOOL IS CONTINUED as formerly, at her residence, No. 22 North Moore-st.

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BOARDING—HOME COMFORTS.—A FEW SINgle gentleman or gentlemen and their wives can obtain desirable rooms in a clean, quiet, modern built house, pleasantly situated, convenient to cars and stages, and a first class table, by applying to No. 42 Grove-st.

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BOARDING.—A BACK PARLOR AND FRONT room to let, with board, in a private family; also, room for a single gentleman. Gas, bath, &c. Terms moderate. Apply No. 175 West 37th-st., 6th door east of 8th-av.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board and furnished rooms in a private family at No. 183 32d-st., second door west of 8th-av., in a pleasant location and convenient to the cars and stages.

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BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, RESIDING opposite Abingdon square, wishes to let with board, the second story of their house to a gentleman and his family, or three or four single gentlemen. Apply at No. 25 Abingdon-square, Troy-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and families can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms and good board; family private, and a front basement suitable for a physician, to let. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let with board, single or together; also, single rooms for gentlemen. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED front room, or room and bedroom, to one or two single gentlemen, at No. 243 State-st., Brooklyn; family private; dinner at 6.

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BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

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NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs., a suite of five rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, separate or together, with board; has all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water bath connected; situation very pleasant, on high ground, and open, and connected by cars and stages to all the business parts of the City. Also rooms on the third floor, vacant on the 27th. References required.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE the comforts of a home may be expected. Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furni hed) together with partial board, (breakfast and tea,) at No. 182 West 26th st., a few doors west of 8th-av. A sitting room, in addition to the use of the parlors, will be appropriated to their use. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A private family, where one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large and pleasant room; the house is delightfully situated on Columbia st., and only a few minutes' walk from either ferry; references exchanged. Address J. B., Box No. 3,071 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife without children, may obtain pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished—partial board for gentlemen—by applying at No. 101 Lawrence-st. Convenient to Wall-st. ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TWO minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms with board, by applying at No. 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st. Best of references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms and board in a private family at No. 117 Congress-st., first house from Henry towards Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—VERY FINE rooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also one or two vacancies for young men. Apply at No. 5 Concord st. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife (partial for gentleman) in a very respectable private family where no other boarders will be taken. House must have the modern improvements. Location between 4th and 6th avs. and 15th st. and Bleecker. Address R. M., box No. 2,428 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a middle-aged gentleman and his daughter, who attends school. The comforts of a home desired. Address HOME, *Times* Office, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEman can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A Pleasant rooms in a quiet family, may be had for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, convenient to the ferries. No moving on the 1st of May.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING BETWEEN Union-square and 23d-st., having more room than they at present require, would accommodate for the year four or five persons with board and all the comforts of a home, in a well-furnished house. A religious family without young children preferred. Good references required. Inquire at room No. 5 Bible House.

AN IRISH LADY OF RESPECTABILITY wishes to meet with one or two English or Irish gentlemen, who can appreciate home comfort, to take partial board and handsome furnished rooms in her own house, in a delightful location, in Brooklyn. A note addressed to M. R. S., Brooklyn Post-Office, will meet with attention.

NO. 215 WEST TWENTIETH-STREET.—Two gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board from 1st May, or sooner if desired. Gas, bath, &c. Opposite St. Peter's Church.

ROOMS TO LET.—A FEW YOUNG GENTLEmen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, at 259 Greene-st., between Clinton and Waverley places; the house has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, one block of Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—RESIDING BETWEEN Union-square and 23d st., having more room than they at present require, would accommodate four or five persons with board and the comforts of a home. A religious family without young children preferred. Apply at room No. 5 Bible House.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable suites of rooms, in a first-class house, from the 1st of May, may be had on reasonable terms, by application as above. Transient boarders accommodated. References required and given.

NO. 41 TENTH-STREET.—A SUITE OF rooms on 2d floor, separate or together; also, a parlor floor, with extension, will be let to a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, with board; the house is delightfully situated and has all the modern improvements.

A SUITE OF TWO OR FOUR FURNISHED rooms, with bath and pantries attached, will be let to a gentleman, or a party of bachelors, with or without breakfast. Also three elegantly furnished parlors, on first floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife. Private table if desired. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A PARTY OF three or four single gentlemen, who would like to room together, can secure rooms, with or without partial board, in a private family, on making application at No. 41 Willow-st., only three minutes from Wall-st. or Fulton ferries. Location pleasant and terms moderate.

BOARDING.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE UNfurnished rooms, with gas and use of bath-room, on 2d floor, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives without children; location west side of Broadway, two minutes' walk from Metropolitan Hotel. Address A. W., Broadway Post-Office, with real name, and when an interview may be had. Best of references given and required.

MURRAY HILL, NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A whole floor, or rooms in suite, private parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, or private table in a first-class, brown stone-front house, and in one of the most airy and healthful locations in the City, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

NO. 137 NINTH-AVENUE—A GENTLEMAN and wife can obtain a large sized front room on second-floor. Also, pleasant rooms for four single gentlemen; house in a pleasant location; gas, bath, &c. Terms very moderate to permanent occupants. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.—Two rooms and a bedroom on third floor; also, two single rooms; gas bath, &c.; location very pleasant. Apply at No. 229 Chrystie-st., near Houston.

ROOMS NEAR BROADWAY.—TWO LARGE and very pleasant rooms on the second floor, communicating, to let together, furnished, to one or two single gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 688 Houston-st., five doors west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST.—A well-furnished room, with small bedroom attached, to let in a private family, to a gentleman of respectability, with or without partial board. Address A. B. A., *Times* office.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, if required; also, single rooms in a first-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT FRONT parlor (with bedroom connecting if desired) on 2d floor, furnished or not, may be had, with board, in a small private family, at No. 292 Henry-st., 7 and 10 minutes from South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms moderate.

ROOMS NO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCcupying a first-class house, pleasantly located and convenient of access, would let to a gentleman a room or room and bedroom, with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 60 East 28th-st.

FURNISHED PARLORS—WITH OR WITHout bedrooms attached; the occupant of a first-class house having more room than he requires, would be pleased to treat with parties desiring unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to Mr. SMITH, No. 277 Hudson st.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND PRIVATE BOARD.—A fine basement, with or without board, and one or two rooms for gentlemen with full or partial board, can be obtained at No. 43 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. References given and required.

NOS. 2 AND 4 ABINGDON-SQUARE—WEST side; rooms on second and third floor, for families wishing permanent board; also, a large front basement suitable for gentlemen. References required.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET A—On the second story, with or without partial board, to gentlemen; meals furnished in the rooms, if desired, at No. 66 Amity-st.

A LADY LIVING IN FLUSHING WISHES to take two children, age three years or under to board, where they will receive the best of care. Address Mrs. COMSTOCK, Flushing, L. I.

TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without partial board, to let, with Croton, gas and bath, on moderate terms. Apply at No. 368 2d-av., near 20th-st

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; also, a parlor and bedroom, unfurnished, bath and gas. No. 339 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without partial board—in house No 47 Bond-st., with immediate possession. Terms moderate.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board, in a private family, at No. 56 Troy-st., between Abingdon-place and 4th-st.

BOARDING AGENCY.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE parties wishing a choice of delightful places in the City or country, are invited to examine the list at No. 289 Broadway, room No. 6½. Housekeepers in the City or country can have their rooms filled by placing particulars of their accommodations on our list as early as convenient.

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COUNTRY BOARD ON SPUYTEN DUYVEL Hill, 10 minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad depôt. Three gentlemen and their wives, or a party of six persons, can be accommodated with board in a private family. The house and grounds are pleasantly situated, with a good stable, garden, &c. Application may be made at No. 235 Water-st., near Beekman.

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COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family in a private house, within five minutes' walk from steamboat or Railroad, and distance 8 miles from the lower part of the City. Applications addressed A., this office, will receive attention.

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TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE No. 463 Broome-st., near Broadway, with an additional building attached, particularly adapted for a boarding-house. The house is in complete order; bath-rooms and gas throughout; will be rented low to a good tenant. Can be seen at any time, and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

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TO LET—ON EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET, near 4th-av., Nos. 58 and 64 two small brick cottages, with large yards. They will be put in good order for small, genteel families, at $240 per annum. Stages pass the door, and handy to the cars. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

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TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE NEW, first class house No. 195 East 19th-st. Also, lower parts of Nos. 187 and 197 same street, with gas, bath, water-closet &c. Rent low. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES OF building No. 228 3d-av., being 22x75 feet each, formerly occupied as a piano-forte establishment; well lighted; rent low. Inquire on the premises in paint store, or of T. A. SEGER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 87 STATE-st., between Clinton-st. and Sidney-place, with full or partial board, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wife or for single gentlemen. Location pleasant, and in the immediate vicinity of the South and Wall-st. ferries.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURnished or unfurnished, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway; gas fixtures go with the house, unfurnished; to let to a private family only. Can be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—NO. 134 SECOND STREET, SECOND story, consisting of two rooms and two bed-rooms, pantries, bath-room, &c.; rent, $200, or a few gentlemen boarders will be taken.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 213 Spring-st., between Hudson and Varick sts., consisting of front and back parlor and tea room on first floor, two good attic rooms, basement and large yard.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF COTTAGE house No. 431 2d-av., consisting of front basement and kitchen, together with two parlors on first floor. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND story of house No. 65 Bedford-st., near Morton consisting of two parlors, two bedrooms, and two pantries, with the back basement. Also good under-cellar.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 119 Cannon-st., consisting of 5 rooms and basement. Rent $186. Also, lower part of house No. 55 Perry-st. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 269 Bowery.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE SNUG two story and attic brick house No. 89 Bedford-st., near Grove-st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 774 Broadway, from 10 to 2 o'clock. Rent $16 per month.

TO LET—THE NEAT AND CONVENIENT DWEL

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY L. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BLEECKER & FRANKLIN will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 80 East 16th st., all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting of the usual assortment of parlor and bedroom furniture. Also, one fine piano, pictures, &c. &c.

Catalogues at our office, No. 19 Nassau-st., and at the House on the morning of sale.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE SPLENDID furniture in dwelling No. 38 West 11th-st.—T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer, will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) May 1, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in the house, consisting in part of velvet carpets, three full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, two of which are covered in satin and brocade, and one in velvet—all made to order and in perfect condition; richly carved centre, sofa, and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, French music cabinet, two beautiful marble to rosewood etageres, lined with satin wood, five large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with slabs and brackets, silk and embroidered lace curtains with cornices; corner stands, with mirror backs; French escritoire, consoles, in buhl work, superb oil-paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ROSEWOOD CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires with mirror doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 32 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, bookcases, mahogany furniture in hair cloth sofa bedsteads, tête à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 20 windows, oval mirrors French toilet sets, bronze clocks, with a large quantity not mentioned.

Persons in want of fine furniture will do well to attend.

HENRY LINDSLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL AND useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TO BE SOLD BEFORE THE FIRST OF MAY.—LINDSLEY & SHATTUCK will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 30, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, at the large residence No. 162 Lexington-av.

DINING-ROOM—Beautiful China and stone ware, great variety glassware, silver ware, silver tea sets, spoons, forks, cutlery, cake-baskets, extension table, sofa, chairs, clock, mirror, &c.

PARLORS—Three beautiful suites in rosewood, brocatel and velvet; Turkish lounges and chairs, reception chairs in medallion; magnificent paintings by first class masters; pier and mantel French plate mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre tables, marble-top etageres, vases and mantel ornaments, shades, lace curtains, velvet carpet, lady's hunting watch, &c.

CHAMBERS—Rosewood and mahogany furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, sofas, glasses, clocks, toilet sets, spring beds, hair mattresses, &c.; paintings, shades, carpets, &c. Large lot of articles not mentioned. Sale to commence in dining room. Deposit required of every purchaser. Auctioneer's office room No 6 Bank of Commerce.

DANIEL S. FOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. FUGH will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story and stone-front residence No. 245 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order.

In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match; besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China and glassware.

In the parlors are velvet carpets three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine engravings.

In the chambers are a superb carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads &c.; 18 pure curled-hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds.

Catalogues can be had at the house. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE —GRAND PIANO, (PARIS MADE,) &C., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 44 Irving-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood bedsteads, armoire and glace, table, arm chairs, "Fable de Nuit," mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, 3 sets of enameled furniture, consisting of bedstead, dressing bureau, washstand, table, wardrobe, 4 chairs, and fancy chair, iron bedsteads, hair, moss and straw mattresses, 1 elegant rosewood grand piano, cost 700, 1 rich parlor suite, rosewood in silk brocatel, consisting of sofa, 4 chairs, 1 arm chair, marble-top rosewood centre table, etagere, clock, chandelabra, damask window curtains, rosewood sofa in blue silk, rosewood centre table, mahogany sofa, and chairs in hair, mahogany bookcase, marble-top centre tables, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, glassware, &c., &c., crockery, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auct'r.—Salesroom No 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas in hair cloth, tête-à-têtes in do., hat stands with marble tops, mahogany and rosewood marble-top washstands, parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany commodes, mahogany sideboards, extension dining tables; pier, card and centre tables, rockers in hair cloth, office chairs, crockery and glass ware, oil-cloth matting, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, straw do., blankets, window shades, &c., in all embracing a general assortment.

At 12 o'clock, 7-octave piano by a celebrated Italian maker; also rosewood upright 7-octave piano, by Gilbert, of Boston.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

REGULAR TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, BRUSHES, &c.—IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY JOBBERS AND RETAILERS.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway, a complete assortment of American, English and German hardware, consisting of saws, files, trowels, drawing knives, compasses, pliers, boring pads, steel traps, &c.; table and dessert cutlery, pocket knives, scissors, shears, &c; a large invoice double and single barreled guns and pistols, Sharpe's rifles, shot belts, percussion caps, &c; brushes of every description, plated and Britannia ware, &c.; a large invoice tailors' box irons. Goods sold in lots to suit purchasers.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE IN BROOKLYN.—ON FRIDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 77 Pacific-st., second door from Centre-st., elegant solid carved rosewood suites, in brocatel and maroon plush; pier glass, carved centre and side-tables, mahogany extension tables, cost $95; rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, mahogany side board; cut glassware, China tea and dinner sets, plated ware, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil cloths, hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, hat-stand, handsome gas chandeliers, kitchen furniture, &c.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—COLE & CHILTON will sell, on FRIDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock at the dwelling house No. 96 4th-av., near 10th st., all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting of mahogany sofas, divans, marble top pier and centre tables, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mantel clock, pictures, vases, curtains and ornaments. Bedroom furniture—bedsteads and bedding, crockery and glass ware, &c., &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the house.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of J. B. Richards, No. 221 Henry-st., a very desirable assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, carpets, mirrors, oil-cloth, crockery, cutlery, China ware, &c., &c., &c. Also, an excellent library, comprising Gill's Commentaries, Doddridge's Expositions, Gill's Body of Divinity, Goldsmith's Animated Nature, &c., &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—CHAS. H. DELAVAN will sell at auction by order of the Executors, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 30, at 10 o'clock, all the household furniture contained in the five-story brown-stone dwelling 268 West 23d st., sixth door from west of 9th-av., consisting of mirrors, piano, melodeon, elegant parlor furniture, clocks, chandeliers, oil-paintings, carpets, beds, bedding, chairs, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale positive rain of shine, and deposits required from all purchasers, as every article must be sold to the highest bidder.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL, AT at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A pair of horses, about eight years old, gray and bay, perfectly kind and gentle in every respect; an excellent saddle horse, and believed to be sound; also an open phaeton, in fine order; also a set of plated double harness, nearly new. All without reserve.

GEORGE NICHOLS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 84 Broadway, near Wall-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—THIS DAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock. The stock is large, and embraces all varieties, and will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidders. For particulars, see *Herald*. N. B.—Regular sale of new and second-hand household furniture, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, &c., on SATURDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

W. S. MCILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. MCILLVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, &c., &c, in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, THIS DAY.—COLE & CHILTON will sell, at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 West 21st-st., near 6th-av., all the furniture contained in the above house, comprising the usual assortment of parlor and bedroom furniture, all in good order, and well worthy the attention of buyers. Sale positive. Terms cash.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. — Lawrence-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, good instrument two richly carved rosewood parlor suites Brussels tapestry carpets, 3-ply do., mahogany bedsteads, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, oil-paintings and engravings.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD ARRANGEMENTS. BROCADE PARLOR SUITES, VALUABLE PIANO-FORTE, SUPERB PAINTINGS, COSTLY VASES, &c.

TO MORROW, (Saturday,) May 1, at 10½ o'clock,

Embracing a large and most elegant collection of rare and valuable furniture, unique and recherche works of art, &c., contained in the large dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the sale of which will be positive and without reserve. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale.

FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE CONSISTS IN PART OF Splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, embracing three full suites in rich brocade, with slip covers, all in perfect order; crimson brocade lambrequin, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; rosewood Turkish chairs, in three-colored brocade; superior rosewood piano forte, tortoise-shell music cabinet, in buhl; marble-top etageres, silk and lace curtains, French secretary, Italian cottage chairs, 600 yards of rich carpets, with rooms furnished throughout in rosewood, superb paintings on canvass and glass, including "The Lovers," "Midsummer," "Shepherd," a beautiful fruit piece, moonlight and sea views, &c; Parian statuettes of "Flora," "Painting and Music," "Day," "Flower Boy and Girl," &c; armoire à glace, bois de rose, fine hair mattresses and bedding, with everything pertaining to elegantly-furnished chambers.

Dining-room furniture of elegant description, rich French and India China, harlequin sets porcelain, fine extension table and oak chairs, marble side-board, cut-glass, pearl and ivory cutlery, with everything to be found in an elegantly furnished residence, which to be fully appreciated must be examined. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely in the dining room.

N. B.—Deposits will be required from all purchasers, and reliable persons will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell, by auction, on FRIDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the private stables in 15th-st., a few doors east of 5th-av.

Horses and carriages; the property of a gentleman going to Europe, a pair of road horses, grays, 15½ hands high and superior travelers.

Two saddle horses well trained for ladies use.

One sorrel horse, 15 hands high, very handsome and spirited.

Two coaches, built by Lawrence, one of them used but a few times, all in fine order.

Also a pair of splendid bay horses 16 hands high, very stylish drivers, perfectly kind in all harness, believed to be perfectly sound and gentle in every respect; cost $1,200. A close panel coach, nearly new, made by Miner & Stevens; cost $900.

A splendid set double carriage harness, by Trainor, little used and in excellent order. All to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st., a spring cart in good order; also, a brown cart horse, about 14 hands high; also, a set of single harness.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, IN STORE.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—The following parts of watches: 4 gold cases, quality not warranted, empty; 38 silver hunting empty cases, 2 silver open-faced cases, 36 boxes of trame, no frames, one silver and gold dial, a lot of watch draws, trays, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 146 East 13th-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, including Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood, marble-top pier, side, and centre tables; mahogany corner etagere, rosewood 7-octave piano, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top washstands, mahogany high-post bedsteads, paillasses, rosewood marble-top hall-stands, oil-cloth, mantel mirrors, piano stool, brocatel window curtains and shades. To be sold without reserve.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer—Office No. 88 Prince-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 141 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, viz.: 2 elegant 7-octave piano-fortes, several costly tapestry carpets, three solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and plush, cost $400 each; superb etagere, cost $200; and 150 lots of desirable furniture through the house. Dealers and others are invited. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES, &C.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, Abdallah stock, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, kind in single and double harness. An excellent family horse.

Also, a set single harness in good order.

Also, a light wagon, with shifting seat, City made, in good order.

CROMELIEN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE by Catalogue, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at No. 108 4th-av., near 11th-st., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets mirrors, mahogany and walnut chairs centre tables, bedding and mattresses, bureaus, book-case, with a full inventory of kitchen and household useful articles. To be sold positively on account of removal to the country.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

HOWARD STREET—The valuable house and lot No. 12 Howard-st., northwest corner of Elm-st. Maps, &c., at 14 Pine-st.

J. D HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT STORE No. 102 Maiden-lane, a fine collection of standard and other roses, flowering shrubs, pot plants, &c.; dwarf pear in bearing, from the best cultivators.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

Adapted to the use of drawing rooms, Churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe, and introduced with an immense success in the United States by

THALBERG.

Price $160, $180, $225, $250, $300, $320, $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st. Importers of BUSSON'S accordeons, violin strings, &c.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

A CASH CUSTOMER CAN PURCHASE A most magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, large round corners, a $400 instrument, nearly new, has double row of heavy moulding, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented in gold scolloped keys, with splendid tone; fully warranted, of best City makers. Apply at the residence No. 358 Broome-st. N. B.—At a great reduction from the above price.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $75 $100, $110, $115, $125, $140, $150 and $165. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Pianos boxed and moved.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UNRIVALED PIANOS.—Grand, parlor grand, and square pianos, at low prices. Second-hand pianos very low. A good 7-octave, modern style, but little used, for $175. Others from $50 to $150. Pianos to let. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. T. S BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¾ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

REMOVAL.—S. T. GORDON, MUSIC AND MUSIC-book publisher, dealer in pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and every description of musical merchandise, has removed to his new and commodious warerooms No. 706 Broadway, (near 4th-st.,) where he will keep one of the most extensive stocks of musical merchandise to be found in the country. Pianos and melodeons to let.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y., received the First Premium in competition with the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years.

CHANCE THAT SELDOM OFFERS.—AN elegant 7-octave, rosewood, grand diagonal piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; cost $550; been used a few months, and in perfect order; will be sold for less than half the cost. Inquire at 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS FOR SALE LOW.—A Brett," for two horses, made to order by Lawrence, cost $500; a very easy and beautiful carriage, in perfect order, has slip-lining, &c.—price $200. Also, a set of superior double harness, made in the best manner, and as good as new, cost $170, would be sold for $100—both paried with for want of use. Would be disposed of separately. May be seen at CLEMENTE'S, No. 27 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PAIR OF BLACK carriage horses, about 16 hands high, six years old this Spring; sound and kind. Also, a set of harness, silver-mounted, of the best make, and in excellent order. Also, a britzka, built by Wood Brothers, and nearly new. Apply to HENRY ELDERD, Empire Stables, 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COVERED WAGON (built by Fielding Bros.,) suitable for bakers, grocers, &c.; will be sold low. Inquire at No. 58 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Can be seen at stable in 4th-st., between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av.

$125.—FOR SALE—A FAMILY CARRIAGE and a set of double harness that cost over $900; can be seen at Mr N. Miles livery stables, No. 56 West 19th-st., near 6th-av. F. BLANCHET, 290 6th av.

CARD ENGRAVING—WEDDING CARDS, NEW Paris style, just received. Wedding plate and pack cards, $2 50; visiting plate and pack cards, $1 50; at EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
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ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
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	&c. &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,

New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

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BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SATHER & CHURCH,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Exchange Bank is authorized, to a limited extent, to cash on presentation the unpaid drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, at San Francisco, on said Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere.

The same arrangement applies also to the outstanding drafts of W. O. SLEEPER & CO., of Columbia, Cal. Drafts to be presented in duplicate.

COLLECTIONS.

The undersigned having perfected his arrangements with reliable correspondents, is now prepared to collect drafts and notes payable in any part of this continent. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the assignment hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at his office No. 76 Broad-street, in the city of New-York, by the 14th day of May next, for reception of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said Assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and that, in default of such presentment within such time, the holders of such drafts will, by virtue of a provision in that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference in their favor created by such assignment. It is particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.

PETER NAYLOR,

Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1858

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Harlem Gas-Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 1st-av. and 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., or that day, for the purpose of electing Directors of said Company for the ensuing year. The Polls will be opened at 2 P. M., and remain open till 3 P. M. The Transfer Book will be closed on and after the 24th inst., until after the election. By order of the Board.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,

No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, May 18. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., until 9 o'clock A. M of the 19th inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 WILLIAM-ST.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERI- can Guano Company are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, on 12th May ensuing. The Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th May until 12th May inclusive.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hoboken, N. J. on MONDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors. By order of the Board.

W. W. SHIPPEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May 1858 at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, April 27, 1858

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company are requested to present for payment the Interest Warrants, due in New-York, May 1, 1858, to FRANK S. BOND, at No. 21 Nassau st.

S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 168 Broadway, NEW YORK, April 26, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bonds of the City of Detroit and the interest upon them maturing on the 1st day of May, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan Bank.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINT- ING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, next, at 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors,

R. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN installment of $5 75 is required to be paid on each share of the scrip stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, on Saturday, May 1, at their office in Irving-place, corner of East 15th-st. By order of the Directors.

S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND Horicon Railroad Company, No. 33 Pine-st.—New-York, April 12, 1858.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company falling due May 1, 1858, will be paid at this office on and after that date.

J. B. SMITH, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1858.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE second Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of May next will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORT- GAGE Bonds of this Company and Bonds of '67, due May 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st and 4th-av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will please present for payment the interest warrants due on May 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court, New-York City.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York. J. VAN SCHAICK,

C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE MEMPHIS and Charleston Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid on and after that day by the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW YORK, April 26, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE- HALF per cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer book will be closed on 29th inst. By order. GEO W. YOULE, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK OF HUDSON, April 27, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of May next. By order,

A. R. HOLMES, Cashier.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE—THE LARGE COAL-yard No. 171 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, fitted up in the best manner, with sheds all round and planked; also horses, carts, screens, coal boxes &c. &c. A lease of three or four years will be given. Apply to JAMES COLE, No. 369 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COAL YARD—CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-st and Lexington av. Coal selected from the most approved mines in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Schuylkill coal fields expressly for domestic use, on hand and constantly discharging from boats—direct from the mines—pure and unadulterated.

STATIONERY.

ORDERS FOR BLANK BOOKS, WRIT- ING papers, stationery and job printing solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York. Prices low.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$115
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 5
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The first-class paddle-wheel steamships

NORTH STAR, 2,560 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New York.
ARIEL.....May 15	June 12.	June 16.
NORTH STAR.....June 12	July 10.	July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail May 29.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5 268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail with the MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Southampton and Havre for New-York.
SATURDAY.....June 19	WEDNESDAY.....June 9
SATURDAY.....July 3	WEDNESDAY.....July 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—MAY 8, 1858.—TH

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of the Central Park.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Wednesday evening, held at 6 o'clock, at their room, No. 637 Broadway, Commissioners Gray, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Hutchins, Fields, Green, Strong, Elliott, Legg, Belmont, were present.

The minutes being approved, it was

Resolved, That the thirty-three plans, from No. 1 to No. 33, now on exhibition for the proposed improvement of the Central Park, are regularly before this Board in pursuance of the proposals issued by the Board, and that the selection of the four premium plans be confined to the same.

The rules were then suspended, and the Board proceeded to ballot for the selection of plans, with the following result:

First premium, $2,000, plan No. 33, by F. L. Olmsted.

Second premium, $1,000, plan No. 30, Mr. Gustin.

Third premium, $750, plan No. 27, McIntosh & Miller.

Fourth premium, $500, plan No 26, H. Daniels.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in the examination of the various plans for laying out the Central Park which have been presented for competition, the Commissioners find them to possess various degrees of merit, with original, varied and valuable suggestions for the contemplated object; some of them are of a high order of design, with beautiful illustrations of various objects of art contemplated in the future embellishments of the grounds; but the Commissioners deem it proper to declare that the award of the offered premiums for the best plans does not, in any respect, commit the Board to the carrying out in the actual construction of the work any plan or plans to which the premiums may be awarded, but that from the selected designs, which will now become the property of the Board, the Commissioners are, in the actual construction, at liberty to avail themselves of such variations as they deem to be expedient as the groundwork of their future operations, leaving various and many suggestions for the improvement and embellishment of the Park for further development and later decisions.

The Treasurer was authorized to pay the amount of the award to the respective persons who, upon examination of the sealed envelopes, shall appear to represent the numbers to which the prizes are awarded. It was

Resolved, That the plans selected by this Board, and the others sent in for competition, unless withdrawn, be exhibited to the public, and that the proceeds be divided equally among the unsuccessful competitors.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met Thursday evening, Councilman RHODES in the chair.

Several resolutions in reference to sidewalks were referred.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Chief Engineer to report the condition of the Thirty-third-street bell-tower. Another, to allow residents of Forty-eighth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues to connect their drains with the main sewer.

A report was adopted allowing the Ninth-avenue Railroad to run cars on such part of the road as may no be affected by the injunction thereon.

The report in favor of the annual election of firewardens was concurred in.

The report of the Staten Island Ferry was laid over.

The Board then took up the question of leasing pier No. 1 for a ferry to New-Brighton, but inasmuch as, unless sustained by 16 votes, the bill could not be introduced, nothing was done.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH FROM THE CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.—CHAS. H. CHALKER, late captain of the sloop *Seneca*, who was shot on the morning of the 21st inst., while standing on Pier No. 15 East River, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from the effects of the injuries he received. The shot was presumed to have been fired by some private watchman as he discharged his pistol for the purpose of clearing it. Two watchmen were arrested immediately after the occurrence, but as the carelessness could not be fixed upon them, they were discharged. The affair will be investigated to-day by the Coroner. The deceased was 47 years of age, and a native of Saybrook, Connecticut.

SUICIDE.—MICHAEL RYAN committed suicide yesterday at his residence, No. 25 Chambers-street, by taking laudanum. The deceased had been drinking to excess for several days, and had threatened to take his life. Coroner CONSERY held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and 35 years of age.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 155 Greenwich street upon the body of ELIZABETH EPPINGER, five years of age, whose clothes caught fire from a stove, and who was thus burned to death. Verdict: "accidental death."

Fires.

IN WEST-STREET.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon, a fire was discovered in the store No 86 West-street, occupied by SIMON COHEN as a clothing store. It was extinguished by officer McTOWEN, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Damage about $25. Insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Company for $500.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of No. 115 William-street. It was soon extinguished with very trifling loss.

Police Intelligence.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—Mrs. Emma McMenamy, residing at No. 865 Broadway, appeared yesterday before Justice Kelly, and asked that a search warrant be issued to examine the oyster saloon of James McWilliams, in Broadway, and his residence in Nineteenth-street, as she believed he had stolen about $100 worth of silver-ware and other goods from her residence. The warrant was accordingly issued, and a portion of the stolen property was found in each place. There was also found a silver slop bowl, cream-pot, and sugar-bowl, of antique mould, marked "M. G." which the Police took to the Jefferson Market Police Court. The officers did not succeed in finding McWilliams. Suspicion was excited against him from his having been heard to say that if a handsome reward was offered for the stolen property, it would be forthcoming. McWilliams bears a hard character.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—Louis Frank one of the firm of Frank & Brothers, merchants in this City, and Seigmund Frank, a merchant of Galveston, Texas, were arrested yesterday, charged with defrauding by means of false representations, several merchants of this City out of a large amount of goods. Seigmund Frank, it is alleged, represented that he was doing an extensive cash business at Galveston, and that he was worth $8,000 over his liabilities. It is charged that Louis Frank accompanied Seigmund, and corroborated his statements. Both of the accused were held for examination. The largest sufferers by the alleged fraud are Bernheimer & Co., No. 91 Liberty-street, and Warsching & Co., No. 45 Dey-street.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.—Two German women, giving their names as Charlotte Hennock and Caroline Myers, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing goods from A. T. Stewart's store in Broadway. Sergeant Dickson, of the Sixth Ward, noticed the accused in the store on Wednesday, and thought their manner suspicious. After they had been in the store a short time yesterday, the Sergeant arrested them, and, on searching them, found about $200 worth of silk dress patterns and shawls. Henry Loss was arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice of the women. They were detained for examination.

DISHONEST STEAMBOAT WAITER.—Henry Pear *alias* Smith, a colored waiter who has been employed several years on the Fall River steamboats, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing $500 worth of table linens, sheets, pillow-cases, cutlery, &c., belonging to the different steamboats of the line. On his person and at his residence, No. 146 Church-street, were found eighty-six pawn tickets, the goods upon which were recovered and identified as being among the missing property. The accused was committed by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

POLICY DEALERS.—The Mayor's Police yesterday continued their foray among the policy dealers. They visited some fifty different places against whose proprietors warrants had been issued, but they found nearly every shop shut up and the proprietors gone. The following were the only arrests made: David Keller and Joseph Kelsor, No. 19 Eighth avenue; Wm. Smith and George W. Cummings, No. 202 Broome-street, and James Edwards, No. 366 Grand-street.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Francis Gorman, a German, fired two shots from a double-barrelled pistol, on Wednesday evening, at Thomas Spriggins, as he was going into his boarding-house, No. 111 Canal-street. Fortunately neither of the shots took effect. The cause of the shooting is said to be that Gorman was jealous of the attentions paid to his wife by Spriggins. Gorman was arrested and lodged in the Tenth Ward Station-house to await an examination.

THROWING VITROL.—Francis Diamond, a waiter, was arrested Wednesday evening by Officer Slowey, of Tenth Ward, charged with throwing vitroll into the face of Charles Rocco, of No. 127 Forsyth-street, while going through an alley leading to his residence. The accused, it is alleged, threw the vitroll on the evening of the 10th of last March, and has kept out of the way until he was arrested. The complainant's face and neck was burned in a shocking manner. Justice STEERS committed the accused for examination.

GETTING RID OF HER CHILD.—A respectably dressed female asked a colored woman in Union-square, Wednesday afternoon, to hold her infant for a few moments while she went up to Eighteenth-street. The obliging colored woman took the child, but the female from whose hand she received it failed to return. The child, a boy three months old, was taken to the Station-house, and thence consigned to the care of the Almshouse Governors.

RESCUED.—Thomas McCabe was rescued from drowning on Wednesday evening by the hands of the schooner *Sacramento*. He had taken too much brandy and tumbled off the dock.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—An Irish woman having an infant in her arms, was found on Wednesday evening by the Tenth Ward Police, wandering through the streets while laboring under a fit of *delirium tremens*. She was taken to the Station-house and a Police surgeon called.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON A SICK WOMAN.—Officers Smith and Ostrander have made the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles Ostrander and G. J. Smith, being duly sworn, say that they reside in the City and County of New-York, and that they both belong to the Metropolitan Police; and that on Monday last, the 26th instant, they went together to No. 197 Houston-street for the purpose of arresting one Philip Hess, on suspicion of being a receiver of stolen goods, and found him at his shop, where they immediately arrested him; and, notwithstanding they were resisted by a number of persons among whom was the wife of Hess, who struck them repeatedly with an iron instrument used for removing pegs from the inside of boots; neither of them struck her or any other person, nor did they use any violence in removing the prisoner, and that before making any arrest they exposed their shields and informed Hess that they were officers. And they further say that the statements in the various newspapers in reference to this matter are entirely untrue, of which they have abundant proof from persons who were present and witnessed the transaction.

CHARLES OSTRANDER,
GEORGE J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of April, 1857.
GEORGE W. EMBREE.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—April 29.

Before the Hon. Justice Sutherland.

THE GLASS BALLOT-BOX CASE—DISMISSAL OF THE COMPLAINT.

Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Assignee of Samuel C. Jollie, vs. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.—This was an action brought to recover $60,000, alleged to be due as the price of 4,000 Glass Ballot-Boxes, furnished and delivered by Jollie to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in October last, under a contract between Jollie and the said Commissioners, executed in August, 1857. Jollie assigned his interest to the plaintiff in November, 1857. The ballot-boxes were used at the last State and Charter Elections.

The defendants deny specifically the allegations in the complaint, and aver that the agreement made between the Police Commissioners and Jollie was procured through representations by said Jollie that he had invented a valuable and patentable device for ballot-boxes, and that no other person had the right to make the same; and they further aver that the defendants fixed the number of ballot-boxes to be used for the County of New-York at 1,500, and aver and insist that the Commissioners had no authority to make the agreement in question, without being authorized by the defendants, and that such authority had never been given; and further that the County of New-York owned a sufficient number of properly constructed ballot-boxes; that no demand had been made by the Police Commissioners upon the defendants for the same, and that defendants had ever been ready to deliver such boxes to the custody of the Commissioners; that the price agreed upon ($15 per box) was extravagant, and that proper boxes could be furnished for $1 each.

The trial of the cause was commenced on Wednesday, and the plaintiff yesterday rested. The defendants' Counsel then moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the grounds:

1. That no action for the recovery of a County charge could be maintained against the defendants. 2. That the plaintiff's claim was not a legal claim against the County of New-York. 3. That it had not been shown that the expenditure for the boxes in question had been approved by the Auditing Committee, as required by the Metropolitan Police Act. 4. That no legal contract between Jollie and the Police Commissioners, for the ballot-boxes, had been proven. 5. That no appropriation had been shown. 6. That it appeared that a portion of the boxes were delivered to the authorities of Kings County. 7. That the action should have been brought against the Police Commissioners. 8. That no cause of action had been shown against the defendants.

At the conclusion of the motion the Judge intimated that he should allow an amendment of the complaint. This was strenuously objected to by the defendants' counsel, and, after an elaborate discussion, the Court finally determined that the complaint should be dismissed, and an order to that effect was accordingly entered.

The trial has occupied two days, and the Court room has been thronged with City officials, past and present. Ex-Mayor Wood was among the spectators, and manifested a lively interest in the proceedings.

Ex-Judge Dean and James T. Brady for plaintiff; Richard Busteed, Counsel to the Corporation, and R. F. Andrews for defendants.

[Advertisement.]

LOTTERY CAUTION.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but four States in which lotteries are legalized, viz.: Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up. SAMUEL SWAN & CO.,
Lottery Managers,
Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

THE MODEL HAT.—KNOX has from time to time introduced hats of remarkably tasteful styles, but his latest novelty in this way has never been excelled. It is, in fact, a model hat, and nothing could be neater, more elegant, or more becoming. A large variety of different styles, however, will be found at his establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and also some caps, &c., of peculiar beauty. The charges are very reasonable.

[Advertisement.]

NO EXCUSE FOR IT NOW—Go you must, or else forfeit your chance to witness the prettiest drama on record. "Lord Darnley" is presented at Barnum's Museum both this afternoon and evening. It is a noble production, and worthy of all eulogium. The India Rubber Man also performs his feats, besides which there are dances and farces of the most beautiful character.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands of involuntary suicides are committed by persons who take the metallic poisons misnamed "specifics." These pills soothe, cleanse, regulate and invigorate the diseased and enfeebled internal organs, instead of irritating and inflaming them like mercury, iron and other mineral medicines.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Dramatic combination at this House attracts large audiences. To-night "Therese, the Orphan of Geneva," "The Mountain Drover," and a laughable farce, Mr. H. A. PERRY, Miss DENVIL, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

Brooklyn Items.

THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—The members of the Common Council made an official visit to the Water Works yesterday, accompanied by several of the Commissioners in charge of the Works, the Chief and Assistant Engineers, Mr. WELLS, the contractor, and a number of citizens. The party, numbering about 40 persons, took carriages at the City Hall, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and after some delay, proceeded to the Main Receiving Reservoir, on "Ridgewood," or Cypress Hill. Here the party alighted, and examined the enormous basin, which they found to be in a satisfactory state of forwardness. From this place they passed through Jamaica to L. COZNELL'S Pond, or what is now known as Hempstead Pond. Here a cold lunch was partaken of. After viewing the work at this point, the party turned homewards, and on the way visited Baisley's Pond and other sections of the work between that place and East New-York.

The principal object of this visit was to examine the Canal line between Baisley's Pond at Jamaica, and Hempstead Pond, a distance of about 7½ miles. The contract calls for an open Canal at a certain price, or, if a conduit is required, then the contractor is to receive about $600,000 more for the work. It has been generally believed that the construction of an open canal here was entirely impracticable, and the examination, yesterday, confirmed previous impressions. At Hempstead Pond, and at other points, Commissioner WALL and Chief Engineer KIRKWOOD having declined to explain the work publicly to the persons present, Mr. WELLS, the Contractor, consented to do so for them. He was minutely questioned as to the canal, and unhesitatingly pronounced it a useless expense ($300,000.) He said it was just so much money thrown away; for, when it was completed, it would not, for any length of time, answer the purpose. The objections briefly are: that it will be a general receptacle for dust, leaves, &c., and will need cleaning every year at a great cost; that a heavy fall of snow would fill it, and the water would freeze so as to stop the supply entirely for the time, and that the grade of the canal is below the water line at many points, and in some places the underground water line will be above the water in the canal. The canal is to be five feet deep, with puddle work one foot thick on the bottom and sides, and this would not be strong enough to withstand the pressure of the under-ground current when it comes above the water line in the canal, and, when the canal is drained to be cleaned, the puddle work would be forced in at all points. Mr. WELLS and most of the Commissioners feel certain that if the present plan of the canal is carried out, in less than a year, the city will have to purchase a strip of land and construct a covered conduit by the side of the canal. The $600,000 named above will, it is said, cover the expense of changing all the canal line and constructing a conduit.

The Brooklyn Council will hold a final meeting this evening—that is, if a quorum of members can be obtained. An effort was made to hold a meeting on Wednesday evening, but without success. Some of the Aldermen learned that it was the intention of the majority to force through the report of the Gas Committee, giving the contract to the present Gas Company in the W. D. to supply the city for ten years, together with the report of the Special Committee in favor of reorganizing the Fire Department, and they left the Board without a quorum.

THOMAS GOODWIN has been appointed Postmaster in the Eastern District, *vice* James Murphy, removed.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The Calendar in this Court will not be called until May 17, when the following will be called: Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 71, 85, 97, 116, 142.

New-Jersey Items.

DESTRUCTIVE GAS EXPLOSION.—An explosion of gas occurred in the residence of Mr. HENRY JAHNE, corner of Barrow and York streets, Jersey City, about 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, which resulted in the almost entire destruction of the building and furniture, and the serious, though not fatal, injury of Mr. JAHNE. The house was a new one, built of brick, with a brown-stone front, and some workmen from New-York had just finished putting in the gas fixtures, and had carelessly left two of the pipes in the second story uncapped. This was unknown to the inmates, and when the gas was turned on a great quantity, of course, emitted into the room. Mr. JAHNE went with a light to ascertain where the leak was, and a terrific explosion succeeded his entrance into the room. Such was the force of the explosion that the rear wall on that story was entirely blown out, and the falling bricks crushed an extension which had been built on the first story, ruining a $500 piano and other valuable furniture. Mr. JHANE was severely burned, and it seems almost miraculous that he escaped instant death.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER INTO HOBOKEN.—The Hoboken Water Commissioners are in a fair way to secure the speedy introduction of the Passaic water into that City. Mr. N. B. WEED, of New-York, has taken $45,000 of the Water Script at par, and this will enable the Commissioners to commence operations immediately. The script is payable in twenty years, and bears 7 per cent. interest. The proposals for furnishing the necessary material and laying the pipe, were opened on Wednesday, and referred to a Committee for decision, and it is expected that the contracts will be awarded on Monday next. One of the conditions of the contracts will be that the work shall be finished by the 1st of August next. At the meeting of the Commissioners held yesterday afternoon, PHILIP MULFORD, Esq., was appointed Solicitor to the Board, and Mr. CHARLES CLINTON was elected Register for the ensuing year at a salary of $1,000.

BURGLARIES.—Two bold burglaries were perpetrated in Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, the circumstances of each being similar. In both instances the families were absent from home, and the houses in charge of servants, and they were temporarily out when the robberies were committed. Mr. JOHN LAMB, of No. 50 Grand-street, lost about $300 worth of jewelry and silver ware; and Mr. MOSES VAN NAME, of No 211 South Third-street, was victimized in about the same amount. No arrests.

The Atrato Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 29, 1858.

SIR: In your Aspinwall correspondence, published yesterday, there are some statements which call for justice on the part of those who are interested in this project. It is said that the rivers Atrato and Truando are entirely unfitted for canalization, &c.

Now, the Atrato, although obstructed by mud-bars at its outlets in the Gulf of Darien, which are easily removable, is probably one of the most navigable rivers in the world, being at least a quarter of a mile wide, not less than 45 feet deep as far as the Truando, (65 miles,) and flowing with a current not exceeding one mile per hour. So much for the geographical accuracy of your correspondent, on this branch of his subject. As to the Trnando, it is described by Lieut. MICKLER, in terms which coincide minutely with the report of the original explorers of this route. In fact, his official report, addressed to the War Department, is quite confirmatory of theirs in everything relating to distance, physical obstacles and climate. Lieut. CRAVEN'S report on the hydrographic features of the survey has yet to be recieved, and it will, doubtless, confirm the report of the first exploration in like manner, for although these gentlemen may have enjoyed greater facilities, and doubtless possess the highest qualifications, they could not surpass their predecessors in their desire to render an accurate and faithful report.

The members of the first party of exploration were thoroughly conscious of their duty to the public and especially to the gentleman who, at his own expense, fitted out the expedition, and supplied it with the means of making all necessary scientific observations. They acted under this sense of duty in accomplishing the exploration, and in rendering their report; and await the ultimate result with hope and confidence; conscious that no wilful misrepresentation at least can be laid to their charge, and that they spared no pains, and avoided no personal risk or expense in the performance of their duties. I remain, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the Banking office of the American-European Express Co., Paris, from April 1 to April 15, 1858: *New-York*—R. B. Kimball, R. Halsey and family, Thomas Garner, Jr., George Dickey James D. Phyfe and family, W. A. Kinnilly, C. W. Field, J. R. Smith, C. W. McCune and wife. *Massachusetts*—T. J. Curtis, N. G. Gould, W. A. Willard, T. G. Cary, Jr. *California*—Dr. W. H. Bruner, J. L. D. Morrison, N. Marc. *Kentucky*—B. Snipp, *Pennsylvania*—Wm. J. Morris, C. M. Dupuy, T. Lee and wife, H. Lazarus and lady. *Maryland*—R. R. Bunting.

Edwin Forrest writes to a gentleman in Cleveland: "You must never look into the newspapers for any just report of me, for the penny-a-liars never report me and my cause aright. They have had all sorts of rumors concerning me lately, and some very ludicrons indeed: that I am to open a grocer's shop at Chicago—that I am to keep a liquor-store out West—that I have quit the stage forever—that I am dying of the dropsy—that I have 'got' religion (as if I had ever been without it)—that I am to become a parson, and the church is being built in this city for my *début* in the pulpit."

At the last commencement of the medical department of the University of Maryland, the honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon the distinguished English chemist, Sheridan Muspratt, F. R. S., of Liverpool.

Lamartine's debts amount to 2,600,000 francs. It is said the Emperor intends to apply to the Legislature to pay them.

Gerrit Smith is to deliver the annual address before the American Peace Society, in Boston, the last of this month.

Charlotte Cushman is playing an engagement in Baltimore.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble is reading Shakespeare at Albany.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 29.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '65	102⅞	
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	89½	
2,000	Virginia 6s	91	
13,000	Mo. State 6s	82⅞	
3,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	91	
2,000	do	91⅛	
2,000	Erie R. R. 2d M. B.	91	
1,000	Erie R. R. C. B. '71	39	
2,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M.	90	
1,000	H. R. R. R. 3 1 B.	69¾	
1,000	LaC & M. L. G. B.	31⅞	
2,000	do	32	
1,000	do	32⅛	
4,000	Gal & C. 2d M. B.	69⅜	
2,000	Mich Cen R. 8 c. 1st M. S. F. C. B.	94	
5,000	LaCr & Mil. L. G. ex privilege	59½	
6	B'k St. of New York	103⅛	
10	Amer. Exch Bank	104	
61	Continental Bank	97½	
10	St. Nicholas Bank	90	
75	Park Bank	100	
10	National Bank	108	
5	Metropolitan Bank	107½	
6	do	107⅜	
30	Penn Coal Co	71½	
100	Pacific M. S. Co	a15 79	
100	Gardiner Gold Co	⅞	
81	Del. & Hud C'l Co.	105	
90	Panama Railroad	107⅜	
20	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	9¾	
10	N. Y. Phil Tr. Co.	99	
15	do	99¼	
410	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	89½	
155	do	89⅛	
50	do	b10 89¾	
50	do	89	
100	do	a10 89	
10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	61	

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	115	
10,000	Mo. State 6s	82⅞	
22,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	100⅜	
1,000	N. Ia. 1st M	82	
5,000	t al. & Ill. 2d m. b.	89¾	
10,000	E. R. R. 2d M. B.	91	
95	Bank of Com	101⅞	
5	do	102	
200	Cum. Coal Co	18	
80	Del & Hud. Can. Co.	105	
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	a10 89¾	
250	do	89⅞	
300	do	s30 89	
100	Erie Railroad	c 25	
525	do	c 24⅞	
350	do	24⅞	
200	do	b60 24⅞	
200	do	a10 24⅞	
300	do	b3 24⅞	
22	do	24⅞	
100	Hudson R. R.	at60d 30	
50	do	30	
50	do	30¼	
50	do	a30 30	
50	do	30⅛	
50	Harlem R. R.	12	
300	Reading R. R.	47⅞	
700	do	48	
300	do	b60 48	
100	do	a10 47⅞	
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	24⅞	
100	do	b30 24⅛	
650	do	24⅛	
125	do	b60 24⅛	
200	do	b30 24⅛	
100	Mich. So. & N. I. ps	48⅜	
50	do	a10 48⅜	
100	Gal. & Chic R. R.	88⅞	
40	do	88½	
100	do	88¼	
25	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 44	
700	do	43⅞	
200	do	b10 43⅞	
50	Ch. & R. I. R.	a10 76⅜	
50	do	s60 76⅜	
250	do	76⅜	
100	do	b60 76⅜	
100	do	a10 76⅜	
16	do	76⅜	
200	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	31⅜	
100	do	31¾	
50	do	s30 31	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$12,000	T. of C. (W)	89c 51¼	
5,000	N. Y. & N. H. R. 6s	84	
1,000	Hudson R. R. 7s	89	
3,000	Sac. City 10s	51¼	
4,000	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	86	
2,000	Cl. & Tol. R. 7s	80	
12,000	California 7s	81¾	
1,800	A. M. I. S. of '57	82¼	
2,000	Union M. I. S. '57	65¾	
1,000	do	do. '58	80⅜
1,190	P. M. I. S. of '58	80	
370	G. W. M. I. S. '57	46	
185	Republic F. I. S.	42	
2,000	Tennessee 6s	80¾	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	84¾	
5,000	Sac. City 10s	55	
3,000	M. & H. R. 1st m8s	57	
4,000	do	do30d	47
1,000	Mil & B. R. 8s	40	
1,000	do	do	36
36	N. Y. & N. H. R.	50	
10	Bk of New-York	107¾	
20	Far. & C. Bank, L. I.	43¾	
20	National Bank	106¾	
30	Commonw'th Bank	89¾	
6	Niagara F. I. Co	145¾	
10	G. W. Mavine Ins Co.	104	
20	Manhattan F. I. Co.	151¾	
20	Knickerb'r F. I. Co.	151¾	
18	L. I. F. Ins. Co	165	
20	Gebhard F. I. Co	90¾	
5	Goodhue F. I. Co	96	
40	N. Am F. I. Co	114¾	
10	Stuyvesant F. I. Co.	195¾	
60	Brooklyn F. I. Co.	140	
98	Equitable F. I. Co.	183	
5	do	do	182¾
50	Knick. F. I. Co	86¾	
20	N. Y. & Vir. S. Co.	75	
12	Bank of N. America	104¾	
25	National Bank	106¾	
15	Niagara F. I. Co	145	
5	Republic F. I. Co	98¾	
5	do	do	98¾
10	North Am F. I Co	113	
8	Humboldt F. I. Co.	93¾	
16	Col. M. I. Co	ex d 89	
15	N. Y. F. Deck Co	120	

THURSDAY, April 29—P. M.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool Saturday, April 17, arrived at this port early this morning. The English trade advices are of a cheerful tone, and the state of business in the manufacturing districts is an improving one. The London Money Market is every way favorable to this partial revival of activity, and the Bank bullion was about to receive an accession of $2,050,000 in English Sovereigns, returned from Brazil. Besides this, about $3,000,000 was overdue from Australia. Political trouble, present or prospective, is scarcely alluded to in financial quarters, though some few parties attribute the very steadiness of the English Funds to an unsteady confidence in the French alliance. It would be about as rational, we suppose, to borrow trouble on this side, from the Kansas question! In regard to trade, the London *Mercantile Advertiser* remarks:

"The arrivals of Specie are increasing, the exports decreasing, and consequently more goes into the Bank to swell the total stock of bullion. About £1,000,000 is on its way to this country, namely, £475,000 from Australia, £410,000 from the Brazils, £18,000 from Alexandria; and there is the West India mail, which is likely to bring at least £100,000. There is here the prospect of a consiuerable addition to the stock of bullion in the course of a short time, and although the demand for money increases as trade expands, there is nothing to prevent the Directors lowering the rate, if so inclined. It is, however, still expected that they will not make any change.

The Funds show renewed firmness again, and business appears likely to increase. The fineness of the weather, and the favorable movements of the precious metals influence the market, and the public and the dealers evince more confidence. Consols are now at 96⅛@⅜ for money, and 96⅛@¼ for account. Exchequer Bills are 35s@40s premium; Bank Stock, 22@222; India Bonds, 18@22 premium; India Stock, 221@223; India Loan, 99⅜@⅞."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* reports:

"A larger amount than was expected has gone into the Bank of the gold ex the Copenhagen, £130,000 having been delivered yesterday. This is very satisfactory, as it evinces the limited drain for the Continental markets, and to the East, as well as to America, it is well known that the shipments have fallen off. It also encourages the expectation that the supplies expected to arrive in a few days will largely add to the stock of Bullion, and increase the power of the Bank. But even were that item to reach to £20,000,000, there appears little probability of the rate of discount being lowered, the fact being that the demand will sustain the rate, whatever may be the amount of gold in the Bank. The trade of the country is reviving, and the accounts from India will tend to encourage business to the East. When affairs are settled with the Sepoys, an extensive demand for goods may be looked for."

The London *Daily News*, to the same effect, remarks:

"The general appearance of the market for the English funds has improved, under the combined influence of the more favorable prospects of the money market and home and foreign affairs. The news from India also contributes to make things better, and there is a sensible relief on the minds of the operators as to the progress of the future. Consols have been operated in at 96⅛@96¾ for money; the Reduced Three ℔ cent's, 95⅛@95¾; and the New Three ℔ Cents, 95⅜@95⅝.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending April 14, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£2,989 489	Decrease	£3,999,483
Other Deposits	16,915,987	Increase	3,182,472
Rest	3,158,306	Increase	34,570
Gov'ent Securities	9,743,284	Decrease	210,634
Other Securities	16,408,494	Decrease	211,510
Notes unemployed	11,481,635	Decrease	367,570

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,481-635, being an increase of £335,670; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,307,329, showing a decrease of £4,069, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 9th inst.:

April.	FOR MONEY—Lowest	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT—Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 10	96⅛	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	96⅝	96⅝
Mon. 12	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Tues. 13	96⅜	96⅝	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	96⅝
Wed. 14	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
Thur. 15	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝
Fri. 16	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	96⅝	96⅝

The New-York Stock advices received in London by the outward mail, per *Arabia*, were to 31st March. They created a dullness in the dealings in American Stocks, though no marked depression in prices. Mr. SAUNDERSWAITE'S circular remarks:

"The market for American Securities in London during the past week has been inactive. Transactions have been chiefly in Illinois Construction and Freeland Bonds, and in Erie Third Mortgage. Michigan Central, 1869 and 1882 Bonds, at a slight decline. New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. and 7 ℔ cent. Convertible Bonds have brought previous rates. New-York Central Shares have been more freely offered, from 82@80. Illinois Central Shares have been dull, at from 9@9½ discount. Erie Shares have been more offered, from 23@24."

The *Arabia* carried out on the 31st of March a higher exchange on London, with countermanding orders against the further shipment of gold to this side. The consequence is, that she brings home only $75,000, instead of half a million, as the earlier orders indicated. No disappointment will grow out of this. It is probable, indeed, that any considerable receipts in this way would have been immediately returned to the other side, as the most convenient means of readjusting the exchange.

There is nothing new in our own markets to-day about Money or Exchange. Of the former it may be remarked that the Commission Stock Brokers are, in some instances, declining deposits when tendered even at 4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Exchange is steady at 109 ℔ cent. We have two good steamers going out on Saturday—the U. S. Mail steamer *Arago* for Southampton and Havre, and the new screw-steamer *Saxonia* for Hamburg. The Cotton market is quiet. The decline noted in Liverpool by the steamer this morning, is more than qualified by the frosts which have visited the young plant in the South.

There is more spirit in the dealings at the Stock Exchange this afternoon, and the gradual improvement in prices which had been going on for several days appeared to derive a more notable impetus from the satisfactory nature of the foreign news, or else the growing scarcity of stocks and increasing ease in money on the Street. The demand was more general on the Share list than for a week past, and the leading Railways marked at the close: New-York Central, 89⅜; Erie, 25@25⅛; Reading, 47⅜@48; Rock Island, 77, and Hudson River, 30⅜, the last-named unusually strong. The transfers of Michigan Southern reopened to-day, after the election of Directors. The deliveries were not important at the office here, of either common or preference shares, the dealings having been light during the closing of the books. We understand that some further considerable parcels of the stock were withdrawn from the Street to-day, on outside purchases induced by the prospect of harmonizing the management. In the election of Directors at Toledo, yesterday, Messrs. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD and J. H. RANSOM of this City, and Mr. WILLIAM B. WELLES of Utica, were substituted in the new Board for Messrs. JOHN B. JERVIS, JOSEPH K. RIGGS and ROBERT M. OLYPHANT. The vote for the Litchfield ticket was 48,334 shares, and for the Jervis ticket 11,504. The three gentlemen elected were all of the Board of May, 1857, but not of that of September, 1857, having resigned in common with their colleagues, with the understanding that an entirely new administration should come in. Of that administration, Mr. JERVIS was made the head, and on the eve of the present election appealed, through a circular signed by himself and Messrs. RIGGS and OLYPHANT, to the st